

**INDIAN NAMES OF
PLACES, ETC., IN
AND ON THE
BORDERS OF
CONNECTICUT:...**

James Hammond Trumbull



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INDIAN NAMES .

OF PLACES ETC., IN AND ON THE BORDERS OF

CONNECTICUT:

WITH INTERPRETATIONS OF SOME OF THEM.

By J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

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G. J. F. C. Jones

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INTRODUCTION.

In 1870 I published in the second volume of the Connecticut Historical Society's Collections a paper on "The Composition of Indian Geographical Names." That paper was originally designed to serve as the preface to a list of Indian Names in Connecticut, but, when revising the list for the press, it was found to be so incomplete and unsatisfactory that I laid it aside until I could find time to improve it. In the ten years' interval I have made considerable additions to it and have corrected some of its mistakes; but the looked-for leisure has not come, and I have been able to do very little of the much that was needed. I have decided to print a few copies of it as it is, and to leave to others the work of correction and completion.

Under the circumstances no apology seems to be required for the frequency of reference in the ensuing pages to the paper I have mentioned, or for repeating here some things that were said in it, concerning the nature and structure of Indian place-names.

"John Stuart Mill defines a proper name as 'a mere mark put upon an individual, and of which it is the characteristic property to be *destitute of meaning*.' If this definition be accepted, it follows that there are *no proper names* in the Indian languages of America. Every Indian synthesis—names of persons and places not accepted—must not only have a meaning, but be so framed as to convey that meaning with precision, to all who speak the language to which it belongs: and whenever by phonetic corruption or by change of circumstance it loses its self-interpreting or self-defining power, it must be discarded from the language. 'It requires,' says Professor Max Müller, 'tradition, society, and literature, to maintain forms which can no longer be analyzed at once.'

"In our own language, such forms may hold their places by prescriptive right or force of custom, and names that are absolutely unmeaning, or applied without regard to their original meaning, are accepted by common consent as distinguishing marks of

persons and places. We call a man William or Charles, Jones or Brown, and a town, New Lebanon, Cincinnati, Baton Rouge, Osceola, or Baltic, just as we put a number on a policeman's badge or a post-office box, or a trade-mark on an article of merchandise; and the number and the mark are as truly, and in nearly the same sense, proper names as the others are.

"Not that personal or 'proper' names, in any language, were *originally* mere arbitrary marks, devoid of meaning. The first James or the first Brown could, doubtless, have given as good a reason for his naming, as the first Abraham. But changes of language and of relations, and lapse of time, made the names independent of the reasons and took from them their original significance. Patrick is not now, *eo nomine*, a 'patrician'; Charles is not always a 'churl'; Bridget may be neither 'strong' nor 'bright'; and in the name of Mary, hallowed by its associations, only the philologist can detect the primitive 'bitterness.' Boston is no longer 'St. Botolph's town'; there is no 'castle of the inhabitants of Hwiccia' (*Hwic-wara-ceaster*) to be seen in Worcester, and Hartford has ceased to be either 'the ford of harts,' or 'the red ford' which its name once indicated.

"In the same way, many Indian geographical names, after their adoption by the Anglo-American colonists, became unmeaning sounds or mere vocal marks. Their original significance was lost by their transfer to a foreign tongue. Nearly all such names have suffered some mutilation or change of form. In many instances hardly a trace of the original can be detected in the modern name. Some have been separated from the localities to which they belonged and assigned to others to which they are etymologically inappropriate. A mountain takes the name of a river; a bay, that of a cape or a peninsula; a tract of land, that of a hill, or a rock, or a waterfall. And so 'Connecticut,' 'Massachusetts,' and 'Narraganset,' have come to be *proper names*, as truly as 'Boston' and 'Hartford' are in their cis-Atlantic appropriation.

"The Indian languages tolerated no such 'mere marks.' Every name *described* the locality to which it was affixed. This description was sometimes purely *topographical*; sometimes *historical*, preserving the memory of a battle, or feast, the residence of a great Sachem, or the like; sometimes it indicated some *natural product* of the place, or the *animals* that resorted to it; occasionally, its *position*, or direction from places previously known, or from the territory of the tribe by which the name was given,—as,

for example, 'land on the other side of the river' (Agamenticus), 'beyond the mountain' (Housatonic), 'the east land' (Abnaki, Wampanoag), 'the half way place' (Nashaway), etc. The same name might be, in fact it very often was, given to more places than one; but these must not be so near together that mistake or doubt could be occasioned by the repetition. With this precaution, there was no reason why there might not be as many 'great rivers,' 'bends,' 'forks,' and 'waterfalls,' as there are Washingtons, Franklins, Unions, and Fairplays, in the list of American post-offices.

"With few exceptions, the structure of Algonkin place-names is simple. Nearly all may be referred to one of three classes:—

"1. Names composed of two elements, which we may distinguish as *adjectival* and *substantival*; with, or without, a locative suffix or postposition meaning 'at,' 'in,' 'near,' or the like. [I use the terms 'adjectival' and 'substantival' because no true adjectives or substantives enter into the composition of Algonkin names. The adjectival may be an adverb or a preposition: the substantival element is often a *verbal*, which serves in composition as a generic name, but which cannot be used as an independent word: the synthesis always retains a verbal form.]

"2. Those which have only a single base-word, the substantival, with a postposition.

"3. Those formed from verbs, as participials or verbal nouns denoting a *place where* the action of the verb is performed."

To the first-mentioned class belong, probably, nine-tenths of the Indian names in New England. Two hundred years ago, when the Mohegan and Narraganset and Massachusetts were living languages, the meanings of most of these names could have been easily enough ascertained had any one cared to undertake the task: but now, for reasons I shall presently suggest, comparatively few can be analyzed or interpreted, with certainty.

In and about the borders of Connecticut four or five distinct Algonkin dialects were spoken, and each of these had its local idioms. In the speech of the *Pequot-Mohegans*, in the south-east, sonants and gutturals abounded. In the *Narraganset* and *Niantic* dialects, the surd mutes, *k*, *t*, *p*, were more common than the sonants, *g*, *d*, *b*, and nasals than gutturals. The *Nipmucks*, of the north-east, substituted *l* for the Niantic and Mohegan *n*, and

generally made the final *k* of place-names sonant (*aug*, *og*, for *auk*, *ock*, etc.). The tribes of the Connecticut valley preferred liquids and semi-vowels to nasals, and some of their local idioms were characterized by an occasional lisp, an original sibilant becoming a spirant *th*, sometimes passing to a soft lingual mute, *t*. In the dialects of the *Quiripi* (or Quinipiac) Indians, near the Sound, from New Haven to the western bounds of the colony, the preference for liquid sounds was more strongly marked; *r* took the place of the eastern *n* or *l*, and there was a tendency to drop or soften final consonants.

Differences of dialect were not merely phonetic, but extended to the vocabulary, and especially to the names of animals and vegetable productions—which are often found as components of place names. The Mohegans and Narragansets had different names for the same birds, fish, and trees, as well as for the same rivers, ponds, and hills.

To these differences, and to the fact that in their negotiations with the Indians of one tribe, the colonists were very often obliged to employ interpreters belonging to another—or who were more familiar with the dialect of another—the marvellous corruptions of place-names, in old records, is partly attributable. A Mohegan name, taken down by an English scribe, as he had caught it from a Quiripi interpreter, would be almost as effectually disguised as is the French *Dieu* in the missionary-Iroquois "*Niio*."

Remembering how unsettled and capricious was English spelling in the seventeenth century, how absolutely every clerk and recorder was a law unto himself, and how often we find a common English word spelled in three or four different ways by the same writer and perhaps on the same page, in early colonial records,—uniformity in the spelling of *Indian* names was not to be expected. The variations which some of these names present are almost innumerable. Others have undergone complete transformation, retaining scarcely a suggestion of their original sounds. The strange sounds of a strange language were peculiarly subject to the operation of two causes of phonetic change,—error of the ear (*otosis*, as it has been termed,) a mis-hearing, or rather, mis-apprehension of the sounds uttered; and the universal tendency "to make the work of utterance easier to the speaker, to put a more facile in the stead of a more difficult sound or combination of sounds," and "to get rid altogether of irregular and exceptional forms."*

* Whitney's "Language and Study of Language," pp. 69, 28.

Many examples of the metamorphosis of Indian place-names may be found in the following pages: e. g. *Kuppauke* has become "Cape Poge," and its equivalent in another dialect is "Quebec"; *Nameock* is "May Luck"; *Oggusse-paugusuck* is shortened to "Oxyboxy"; *Nëstoquaheaganuck* to "Fastcrig"; *Tomheganompskut* to "Higganum"; *Wonococomaug* to "Congamuck"; *Webompskat* to "Obscob"; *Mashenupsuck* to "Snipsic"; *Wequapaugset* to "Boxet."

So, in Maine, *Mathe-baguatus* (see p. 2) has been identified with "Major Biguyduce"; in Maryland, *Potopaco* survives as "Port Tobacco"; in Rhode Island, *Wannemetonomy* is reduced to "Tommony" or "Tammany" hill, *Papasquash* becomes "Papoos Squaw" point, and *Musquataug* passes through *Musquetohaug* to the more familiar "Musqueto-hawk" brook. Of *Quenetchouan* (or *Quinnitchuan*), the designation of a 'long rapid' near the entrance of the Ottawa river, the French of Canada first made 'fifteen dogs' (*quinze chiens*), and then invented a story to account for the name.*

The signification of many place-names is obscured by the loss of one or more syllables or an initial consonant: as in "Toket" for *Totoket* (see page 73), "Quaddic" for *Pattaquottuck* (p. 45), "Catumb" for *Ketumpscut* (p. 16), "Paug" for *Pishatipaug* or *Pesuckapaug* (p. 51), and for *Neeshapaug* (p. 38); "Wassuc" for *Assawassuc* or *Nashauasuck*; "Nunkertunk" for *Wanungatuck* (p. 77); and "Titicut" (on Taunton river, in Massachusetts,) for *Kehteiktukut*, or *Kettetukut*. The sound of *m* or *p* before a sibilant or mute was often lost to English ears: thus for *M'squamicuk* we have "Squomacuk"; for *Mashapaug*, "Shepaug"; for *Pescatuk*, "Scantic" and "Scittico"; for *Pishgachtigok*, "Scata-cook" (p. 64), etc. Nearly as often, an initial *n* has been dropped; e. g. "Ashawog," "Assawaug" (p. 5), "Shetucket," "Shannock" and "Shunock" (p. 67).

The methods of Algonkin synthesis are so exactly prescribed, that the omission or displacement of a consonant or (emphasized) vocal, necessarily modifies the signification of the compound name, and may often render its interpretation or analysis impossible. Yet almost every term used in the composition of place-names appears under many and widely-differing forms, in some of which it becomes so effectually disguised as to defy recognition.

* See the Abbé Ferland's "Cours d'Histoire du Canada," vol. 1. p. 163, n. 2.

In the following list of substantival and adjectival elements of common occurrence in New England names, I have noted some of the forms given them by early recorders or which they have been made to assume by modern usage :—

I. LAND NAMES.

AUKE; Mass. OHKE (Eliot), Dela. AKI, Moh. HKEY, Abn. KI: signifying, land, ground, place (not *limited* or *enclosed*), country, etc. Characteristic, *k*. Found in place-names, as *auke*, *aug*, *ag*, *ac*, *ocke*, *ock*, *og*, *oc*, *uc*, *ogue*.

-KOMUK, place (*limited*, or enclosed); often for "house," "enclosure": var. *comoc*, *commuck*, *gomuck*, etc.

WADCHU, WAUCHU; in composition, -ADCHU; hill, mountain: var. *watchu*, *wachu*, *uachu*, *choo*.

-ADENE (an inseparable generic), hill, mountain: var. *ahdin*, *adn*, *attiny*.

-TUGK (insep. generic) for *m'tugk*, wood, tree: var. *tuck*, *tunk*, *tak*.

-UNK (insep. gen.), a *standing* tree: var. *onk*.

-OMPSK (insep. gen.), a *standing* or *upright* rock: var. *-obsk*, *-mpsk*, *-msk*, *-msg*, *-ms*, *-psk*, *-pisk*.

MUNNOH, MUNNOHAN, island: var. *munna*, *manha*, *minna*; *menhan*, *munhan*. Diminutive, MUNNOH-ES "little island"; var. *munnisses*, *manisses*, etc.; Chippeway, *minis*.

NAIAG, a point of land: var. *niack*, *nyack*, *nayaug*, *nawayack*, *naiänk*, *noank*; *nahig*, *nanhig*, *narrag* (as in "Narraganset").

II. WATER NAMES.

-PE (insep. gen.) for *Mass. NIPPE*; *Narr. NIP*; *Moh. NUPP*; *Abn. NEBI*; water: var. *-pi*, *bi*.

-PAUG (insep. gen. = *-pe* + *auke* "water-place"), water *at rest*, pond, lake: var. *-pog*, *-poge*, *-pogue*, *-pauk*, *-pawog*, *-baug*, *-bog*, *-pag*, *-pague*, *-bogue*. Dimin. -PAUG-es "little pond," and with locative suffix, *-paug-es-et*; var. *-paugset*, *-pogset*, *-poxet*, *-boxet*, *-boxy* (see *Oxopaugsuck*, p. 42).

-PE-AUKE (*Ab. BEKI*) water-land, water-place; var. *-peag*, *-piak*, *-piac*, *-bequi*, *-bec*. See *Quinnipiac* (*Kennebec*), p. 61.

NUPPIS, NIPS (= *nip-es*, dimin. of *nippe*,) little water, a small pond or body of fresh water: var. *nawbes* (see *Nawbesetuck*, p. 36).

SEPU, SEIP, a river; strictly, a *long* river. Seldom used in composition, and only as a base-word with adjectival prefix, as in

Missi-sipi "great (long) river." Diminutive, *sepu-es*: var. *sepoese*, *sepos*, *sebes*, *sebethe*, etc.

-TUK (insep. gen.), a tidal or broad river, or estuary: var. -*tick*, -*tic*. Dimin. -*tuk-es*, var. -*tucks*, -*tux*.

PAU^uTUK, falls in a (tidal) river: var. *pawtuck*, *powntuck*, *pooun-tuck*, *patuck*, etc. Dimin. *pau^utuk-ese*. See *Pawtucket*, *Pautuxet*.

SAUK, outlet of river or brook; stream flowing out of a pond or lake; var. -*suck* (see *Ahyosupsuck*, *Mistucksuck*, *Oxopaugsuck*, *Moshenupsuck*), *sauga* (e. g. *Saugatuck*, *Mississauga*), *saco* (as in *Saco*, *Massaco*), *sawco*, *sag* (e. g. *Saginato*), *sague* (in *Saguenay*), *seogee* (in *Winnipiseogee*), etc.

-AMAU^g, fishing-place: compare Abnaki *ama^uga^u* "on pêche là" (Rasles); var. -*amag*, -*amock*, -*ameock*, -*ameugg*, -*amyock*, (see *Nameock*), -*amareck*, -*amelake*, (see *Namareck*), -*amuck* (see *Congamuck*), etc.: occasionally corrupted to -*amond* (e. g. *Quinsigamond*, *Congamond*).

ADJECTIVALS.

MISSI-, *mishe*-, *massa*-, great, big; var. *massa*- (see *Massapaug*, *Massachusetts*), *Mis*- (e. g. *mistick*), *mashe*-, *she*- (e. g. *Shepaug*), *se*- (e. g. *Sebago*), *moshe*-, *mus*- (as in *Mussaco*); rarely, *matta*-, *matha*- (see *Massachusetts*).

KEHTI-, *kehchi*-, chief, principal, greatest: var. *ket*-, *kit*-, *kut*-, *cot*-, *cat*- (e. g. *Catumb*), *kt*-, *te*- (as in *Tetiquet*, *Titicut*).

OGGUHSE-, *ogkosse*-, small, little; Chip. *agass*-; Abn. *tagassi*-; var. *oxo*-, *oxy*-, *abscu*-, (see *Oxopaugsuck*).

QUINNI- (*gunnih*-, Eliot), long; var. *quiri*-, *quilli*-, *quan*-, *quon*-, *conne*- (e. g. *Connecticut*).

QUNNŪHQUI, tall: *Quonacontaug* (q. v.) otherwise written, *Conaquotoag*, probably took the name from some *gunnuhqui-tugk* "tall tree," that served as a land mark.

WUNNI-, WINNI-, pleasing, favorable, good; var. *wirri*-, *wera*-, *willi*-, *waure*-, etc.

MATCHI-, *mache*-, unpleasant, unfavorable, bad: var. *mat*-, *maut*- (see *Matumpseck*, *Mautunsq*).

CHEPI-, separated, apart: var. *chippi*-, *chabe*-, *chappa*-, *chaub*-.

PĒTŪKQUI-, round: var. *putluckque*-, *ptukhi*-, *pawtuckq*-, *putlacaw*-, *pettiq*- (as in *Pettiquamscut*, R. I.), *pattag*-, (see *Pattaquonk*), *petuckqua*- (see *Petuckquapang*).

WĒPU-, strait, narrow: var. *wepo*-, *wecpo*- (see *Weporwage*), *wipo*-, *weybo* (e. g. *Weybosset*), *wopo*-, *wapwa*-, etc.

WEQUE-, *wequa*-, at the end of : var. *weca*- (e. g. *Wecapaug*), *wico*-, *ukwe*-, *aquee*-, *agua*-, etc.

NASHAUI, midway, between : var. *nashawe*, *nashaway*, *natchaw*, *naush*-; *ashwa*-, *showa*-, *shaw*-, *shew*-, *she*- (as in Shetucket).

ONGKOUÉ, beyond : var. *uncoa*-, *uncawa*-, *uncoway*-, *ungua*-, etc.

OGKOMÉ, Chip. *agami*, on the other side, over against : var. *accom*- (e. g. *Accomac*), *agame*- (e. g. *Agamenticus*), etc.

PŮHQUE, clear, open : var. *pohqua*-, *pauqua*-, *paqua*-, *payqua*-, *pequa*-, *poqua*-, *poco*-, *pyqua*-, *puckwa*-; *pahcu*-, *pughquo*-, etc.

POHQU'UN, cleared, opened : var. *poquon*-, *pocon*-, *paquan*-, *pequon*-, *pecon*-, etc.

POHQUETTAH-UN, broken up, cultivated : var. *poquetan*-, *paucutun*-, *pogatan*-, *pocotan*-, *coddan*- (see *Coddank*), *cuttyhun* (in *Cuttyhunk*, Mass.), *cotting*-, etc.

WONGUN, crooked, bent : var. *wongum*, *wangom*; see *Wongum-baug*, *Wonkemaug*.

SONKI, cool (to the taste or touch) : var. *soonka*, *sunki*, *saunqui*, *songi*, etc. : see *Sunkipaug*.

Names of animals, fishes, trees, grasses, esculent roots, etc., occasionally served as adjectivals, before a substantive or an inseparable-generic denoting place. *Misquamicuk* is 'salmon place'; *Quinamoge* and *Ouschankamaug* (probably) were 'lamprey fishing-places'; *Tauba-konomok* 'plenty lamprey fishing-place'; *Cowwauas*, and *Cowautacuck* were 'pine lands,' and *Cowassit* 'small (or young) pine land'; *Mahantick* was a 'spruce or cedar swamp'; *Wecup-pemee* was named from the 'string bark' or linden; *Wishquodiniack* seems to have been 'walnut-tree land'; *Abaquag*, *Appaquaog*, and *Wabaquasset* were 'places where flags grow'; etc.

The colonists often gave the name of a locality to the Indian sachem or proprietor of it, and vice versa. Every such transfer is a stumbling block to the interpreter. No one could be sure that *Powhatan* meant "falls in a river" (*pauat-hanne*) if John Smith and Strachey had omitted to tell us that "the great emperor" of Virginia was called by that name from his birth-place "above the falls, at the head of our river" (near Richmond), and that "his proper right name was *Wahunsenacawh*." A Maine sagamore was known to the English as *Abigadasset*—which was the designation of a locality on Merrymeeting Bay. In the following list, the place-names *Shepaug* (great pond), *Winnepaug* (fine pond), *Nonnewaug* (dry land), *Weraumaug* (good fishing-place), *Wecup-pemee*

(bass wood), and some others, were transferred by the English to Indian proprietors or residents: and on the other hand, the personal names *Cockeno*, *Compound*, *Konkapot*, *Mayanno* (*Mianus*), *Montowese*, *Moosup*, *Nemo*, *Oneco*, *Wappoquian*, and *Warweekus*, have been appropriated to localities.

In addition to names of places within or adjacent to the present bounds of Connecticut, I have included many that belong to that part of Rhode Island that was formerly known as the Narraganset Country, the jurisdiction to which was for a long time contested by Connecticut. The original mortgages to and conveyances by the Narraganset proprietors were recorded at Hartford, and various reports, proceedings, etc., concerning the disputed territory, are preserved in the Connecticut archives. These supply many Indian names, in forms less corrupt than those which were given to them by later recorders and, especially, in the documents from which Dr. Parsons's list of Indian names in Rhode Island was compiled.

The following name, to which reference is made on page 17, was accidentally omitted from its place:—

Taubakonommok, *Taba-conomock*: a high hill, in the western part of Waterford; now, *Konömuk*. History of New London, 124. Transferred from a stream which runs near it, or from some locality near the head of Niantic bay; "where there are plenty of lam-preys," *tauba-qunnamaug*. See *Quinamogé*.

J. H. T.

HARTFORD, April 30, 1881.

Of the abbreviated references to authorities, in the following pages, only these seem to need explanation:—

- Col. Rec. The Colonial Records of Connecticut, 1636-1689: edited by J. H. Trumbull. 3 vols.
- Col. Rec. Lands, and C. R. L.; Records of Lands (Deeds, Patents, etc.), in the Secretary's office, Hartford: Vols. I.-IV.
- C. A. Connecticut Archives, arranged and bound; in the State Library. These include documents relating to "Towns and Lands" (T. & L), Boundaries, Indians, etc.
- N. H. Rec. New Haven Colonial Records, 1638-1665: edited by C. J. Hoadly. 2 vols.
- Moh. Case. The printed Case of the Moheagan Indians *vs.* The Governor and Company of Connecticut, *et al.* (London, 1769). This contains, pp. 47-50, Capt. John Chandler's Survey of the Moheagan Country, 1705, with a Map, to which frequent reference has been made.

INDIAN NAMES

OF PLACES, RIVERS, ETC., IN AND ON THE BORDERS OF
CONNECTICUT.

Abaquage, Ap'paquaog, -quag, (Nipm.): "a flaggy meadow . . . on the n. w. corner of [old] Windham bounds." Chandler, 1705. "*Abaquage* pond." Col. Rec., iii. 202. At or near "Grigg's Swamp," in s. e. corner of Eastford. Little River, which rises near this swamp, was called Appaquag river. The pond appears to have been one of the so. bounds of the Wabaquasset country. The name signifies "a place where flags grow," such as were used by the Indians for mats and for covering their wigwams; particularly the cat-tail flag (*Typha latifolia*). [The root means 'to cover'; as in Massachusetts *appūhquan* 'he covers it,' and *abuhquosik* 'a covering'; Narr. *abockquós* 'a mat for covering the wigwam;,' Chip. *Apakweī* 'lodge mat.' Chip. and Ottawa *pukwi* 'cat-tail flag' gives its name to *Puckaway* lake, on the route from Green Bay to Wisconsin river. See Tanner's Narrative, p. 55.] *Appaquaoog* = *appuhqui-auke*, is 'lodge-covering place.' Cf. *Wabaquasset*.

2. *Upaquoag* woods, in East Hartford, are marshy, and, as a correspondent informs me, "in wet clearings are the natural home of the cat-tail flag,"—whence the name.

3. *Apoquage*, now "Silver Lake," near the w. line of Beekman township, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; whence a tract of land and a post-village take their modern name, *Poughquag*.

Abriqā'da, Abrigador: a hill in Waterbury, about half a mile s. e. of the centre of the town. "There is a cleft rock on the s. w. side of the hill, which used to be called the

Indian's House." (Orcutt's Hist. of Derby, xcvi.) Probably, from Indian *abigad*, or *abiguat*, 'covert,' 'shelter,' 'haven,' 'hiding-place;' Mass. *abohquo-s*, *obbohquos* (Eliot), 'covert,' 'tent,' etc.; Abnaki *a^wbagäüt-ek* 'sheltered from' the sun, or rain; *apakodé* 'covered.' The *r* is intrusive; for no Indian dialect admits the combination *br*. The same word is found in several place-names in New England, in some of which it has been strangely corrupted. *Abagadasset* ('at the place of shelter,' or haven,) was the name given to the river and point on the no. side of Merrymeeting Bay, Me. (and transferred to an Indian sagamore who lived thereabouts); otherwise written, *Abbigadasset*, *Bagadasset*, etc. The bay of Castine, Me., was called by the Abnakis, *Matche-baguatus* (or, as Râle wrote it, *Matsibigwadoosek*) 'bad harbor'; shortened to *Chebegnadose* ("Chebegnadose," Purchas, iv. 1874) and finally corrupted to *Bigaduce*, — which a local tradition derives from "Major Biguyduce," an imaginary French officer, supposed to have come with the Baron Castine. [*Pictou*, in Nova Scotia, has apparently, the same origin. Is it identical with "*Biggetu*," of Ruysch's map, 1507 ?]

Achetaquapag or *Maruscopag*; a place on Naugatuck river, named in the Indian deed to Mattatuck (Waterbury) in 1685. Orcutt's Derby, xxxiv, xcv.

Acomeques (Moh.) was named by Uncas as his "south bounds on the east side of Mohegan [Thames] river." Col. Rec., iii. 149. It was near Poquetannoc cove, and between it and the river, not far from the line between Preston and Ledyard. The name means 'land (or place) on the other side' of the river. See Compos. of Ind. Geogr. Names, p. 10.

Aquebapaug: see *Aquebapaug*. (And so, for all names beginning with *Acq-*.)

Acunepequash (Moh.): a brook east of Quinebaug river, mentioned in Oweneco's deed to J. Fitch, 1680.

Ahyohsupuck: see *Ayas'upsuck*.

Agiocomock, *Ajicomick*, and *Oiockocommock* (Moh.): Stony Creek in Guilford; originally some village, building, or other 'inclosed place' (*komuk*) in or near the creek, which appears to have been a w. bound of the Mohegan territory

claimed by Uncas in 1641. In the deed of 1639, "Oiockocommock river." "*Agicomook*, now called Stony creek." Nausup's deed, 1687.

Allum or *Wallum's* pond: on the n. line of (Burrillville) R. I., near the n. e. corner of Connecticut. So called from a Quinebaug captain, whose name (meaning 'The Fox,' Peq. *A'wumps*,) was variously written, *Allums*, *Allumps*, *Hyems*, *Hyemps*, *Iams*, etc. Col. Rec., iv. 272, 333, 351.

2. *Alum* pond: in n. w. part of Sturbridge, Mass., and Little Alum pond, in n. e. part of Holland, Mass., sources of the Quinebaug river: the "Alum ponds," 1715.

Amannantocksuck, *Amonontucksuck*, etc.: near the line between Glastenbury and Marlborough. Dr. Chapin (Glast. Centenn., 17) supposed the name to belong to Pine Hill, now called *Pantoosuck*: but the suffix *-suck* denotes 'brook,' or 'outlet' of a pond. Land sold by Tarramuggus in 1673, "near or in Ashowasset or Pauquanauge or *Mawnantuck*," was laid out "on the south side of Roaring Brook near Mr. Willard's land called by the Indians Amannantocksock." Col. Rec. Lands, i. 424-5. *Mawnantuck* ('a look out,' or place of observation) is another form of *Amannantock*, and *Mawnantuck-suck* is, probably, either Roaring Brook, or the brook which runs from Diamond pond, across the Marlborough line, to Blackledge's river. See *Manatuck*.

Anchamaunnackkaunack (Moh.): a pond n. w. of (North) Stonington ancient bounds, from which a brook runs to *Puckhussunaug* pond. Col. Rec. Lds., i. 293, 294. Now 'Amos's Pond' or 'Lake Amos,' in s. e. part of Preston. The name is untranslatable.

?*Anqueet*; named as one of the east bounds of the Wabaquasset country, 1684. Col. Rec., iii. 150.

?*Aokeets*: a pond in Ridgefield. Rev. S. Goodrich's ms. (1800.)

Apawamis, *al. Apawquamis*, *Opquamis*, *Apauamiss*, *Epawames*, etc.: Budd's Neck, in s. e. part of Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. Conn. Rec. Lands, i. 334. Between Pockottesewake (Mamaroneck) river and Blind Brook.

Aquapauksit (recorded, *Aquapanksit*): land named in Uncas's deed to the Colony in 1640. The name seems to denote a place 'at the end of a small pond,' *ukque-paug-es-it*. Cf. *Wecapaug*.

Aqueb'apaug (and *Acquib-*): a pond near the head of Pawcatuck river, but below the pond called *Chipchug*. Col. Rec., iii. 275. "Probably Worden's Pond," near the west line of So. Kingstown, R. I. Parson's Indian Names, p. 9. "A great pond called *Acqueebapaguck*" was the e. bound of Chippachooag. Col. Rec., ii. 590: *Quebaquange*, id., ii. 589. *Aquabe-paug-auke* = 'land before (on this side of, or in front of) the pond. *Aquabepaug* may mean either 'before the pond' or the 'pond before' some other pond or some tract of land.

Acqued'ennuck, *Acquidaneck*, (Nipm. or Moh.): the eastern limit of the south bounds of the Quinebaug lands claimed by Hyems (see *Allum*), on "a high hill," about one mile so. easterly from Acquiunk near the great falls (Danielsonville). C. Rec. L., ii. 305, 309; Miss Larned's Windham Co., i. 115. In South Killingly.

2. *Aquednuck* (now *Quidnic*) river and pond: near Week's hill, in Coventry, R. I. The name seems to be compounded of *ukque-adene-auke* 'place at the end of the hill;' or possibly, *ogque-adene-auke* 'place beyond the hill.'

Acquiunk, *Ocq-* (Moh.): "A hill thirty or forty rods s. e. from" the upper falls of the Quinebaug river, at Danielsonville; "which said falls are known to the Indians by the name of *Ac-qui-unk*." Chandler, 1705; Conn. Archives, T. & L., ii. 187; Miss Larned's Windham Co., 115. Probably, 'at the place below (*agwi*)' the falls (see *Pawtucket*): though *Agwunk* (*Agwonk*, Eliot, in 1 Sam. 31. 13) means 'under a tree.'

Acquiashgut: in Stonington. John Stanton had a town grant of land there in 1665. Town Rec.

Acquunkquoke: a tract of land sold to Moses Wheeler and Joseph Judson, no. of Far Mill River; now in Huntington. Prob. from *quunnukque-auke* 'high land.' [Cf. *Quunkwachu*, *Kunckquachu*, (for *qunnukque-wadchu*, 'high mountain') the Indian name of Mount Toby, Mass.]

?Araugcutack (mod. *Aurangeatuck*): a plain on the e. side of Potatuck (Housatonic) river, betw. it and Eight Mile river; now in Southbury. Ind. Deed, 1679, in Cothren's Woodbury, i. 25; *Arauscatuck*, C. R. Lands, iii. 112.

?Armonck: a name of Byram river, the boundary between Connecticut and New York. See *Cockamong'*, *Comonck*.

?Asamuck: now "Greenwich Creek," running to the Sound at Indian Harbor, between Coscob and Bush's Harbor. Mead's Greenwich, 22.

Assawas'suc, *Hassawas'suc* (mod. *Wassuc*): in East Glastenbury. Chapin's Glast. Centen., 17. *Ashowaset*, C. R. L., i. 425. Dr. Chapin's interpretation, "other-house place-of-bears," is absurd. *Assawa-suck* (= *nashaue-suck*) means 'the fork of the brook,' or rather, the place 'between [the forks of the] brook;' and originally belonged to the place where Cold Brook unites with Roaring Brook. Cf. *Ashawog*.

Assawang. See *Ashawog*.

As'sekonk, *Os'sekunk*: a swamp in North Stonington (so. part), and a brook which runs through it to Shannock river.

Ash'awog, *Assawang*, *Nashawog*, et al. This name, designating a 'place between' (*nashaue*, Eliot) or 'in the middle,' occurs in various forms, throughout New England. See Compos. of Ind. Geogr. Names, 33. In Connecticut we have:—

1. *Assawog*, or *Ashawog* river, North Stonington; runs southerly into Pawcatuck river at the state line,—near

2. *Ashaway* village, in Hopkinton, R. I.

3. *Nashawag*, *Nashaway*, *Assawog*, et al.: a so. e. bound of the Wabaquasset country, northerly of the great falls of the Quinebaug river (Oweneco's deed to J. Fitch, 1684; C. R. Lands, ii. 118, 119); the point 'between' Quinebaug and Five Mile rivers, in Killingly. The name has been transferred—as *Assawogga*—to the smaller stream.

4. Another gore, 'between' French and Quinebaug rivers, in Thompson, was also called *Nashaway*.

5. *Ashawong*, *Ashowat*, *Ashwarwott* (Moh.): a bound between Uncas and Arramamet (sachem of the River

Indians), established in 1666; one mile south of Wongunshoake (or Wongushock). Col. Rec., ii. 41; iii. 69, 149. "*Ashowog*, (and *Ashurwang*) the crotch of a river." Chandler, 1705, and Map. In the n. w. part of Colchester, at the fork of Salmon with Blackledge's (Fawn) river. See *Shawwunk*, and *Natchaug*.

?*Ashuelot*, mod. *Asharvil'let*; a tract of land in the n. w. part of North Stonington. [Cf. *Ashuelot*, Keene, N. H.]

Ashorughcummocke (Moh.): "a woody island against Capt. Mason's island at Mistick," granted by the townsmen of Pequot (New London) to the Rev. Mr. Blinman, 1654. Miss Caulkins's New London, 81. The name means 'half-way place' or 'between-place,' *nashauc-komuk*, i. e. between the larger island and the main.

As'petuc, *Aspatock*, *Ashp-*: river in New Milford. Its e. and w. branches unite not far north of the borough, and run to the Housatonic. The name, which means 'high place,' 'a height,' (*ashpohtag*, Eliot) was transferred to the river from some elevation near it—probably from the ridge which divides its branches; "Aspatuck hill," New Milford Rec., i. 48. "Romanock, sachem of *Aspetock*," "land called *Aspitock*," 1660; *Aspetaug* river, 1687. Col. Rec., iii. 283; ii. 139, 231.

[2. *Aspetong*: a bold eminence, in Bedford, N. Y.]

Aspon'ock, *Aspin'ock*: "a plain east from the dwelling of Lieut. Aspinwall" (in Killingly) in 1708: transferred from this plain to the river otherwise called Maänexit (q. v.) and Quinebaug: "east side of Quinebaug, alias *Aspinock* river." Deed of 1699, in Miss Larned's Windham Co., i. 161. "The valley of the Quinebaug, extending from the Great Falls, now in Putnam, to Lake Mashapaug." Ibid.

The meaning of the name is not certain; perhaps the equivalent of Sebonack (or Seaponock), in Southampton, L. I.,—from *sipun'nak* 'ground nuts,' Indian potatoes, or other edible roots; perhaps, from some hill or 'high land' in the vicinity, *uspunne-auke*. See the following name.

Asproom: a mountain in Ridgefield, "which retains its Indian name, meaning 'high' or 'lofty,'"—says Rev. S. Goodrich, ms. account of Ridgefield, 1800. If this was the

meaning, the name is corrupted; though its derivation may be traced—by allowing for variations of dialect—from the root (*ashp*, *asp*.) of Mass. *uspunnumun* 'elevated,' 'lifted high,' and Delaware *aspenummen*; Abnaki *ispîrê*, etc.

Atchauben'nuck. See *Chabunnuck*.

[*Attaraugan*: the name of a factory and factory-village in Killingly, on Assawogga river. Not an Indian place-name.]

Aukumbumsk (Moh.), *Awcumbucks* (Narr.): "a place in the heart of the Pequot country" (Roger Williams, 1637); the residence of the chief Pequot sachem, before the coming of the English (Uncas's Genealogy, 1679).

Auqueb'atuck, mod. *Ozib'etuck* hill: on the n. e. line of Lebanon, partly in Windham.

2. **Ocquebituck** hill; "partly in Ashford and partly in Union." C. A., Towns and Lands, vii. 56. Comp. *Webotuck* (*Weepatuck*); *Aquebapang*.

Aurangeatuck. See *Araugacutack*.

?**Aush'pook**; mod. *Ausbrook'* and *Oish'brook*: a point of land in Stonington, west of the mouth of the Pawcatuck river. Perhaps, not derived from the Indian: but compare the following name.

Ahyos'upsuck (Moh.): the *outlet* of a pond now called Wyassup, in the no. part of North Stonington; the s. e. bound of the Mohegan country. Chandler's Survey, 1705. "*Asupsuck* was Pequot land, and Hyems's land lay north of Pequot land," Pequot Ind. Testim. in T. & Lands, ii. 188. *Ayasupsuck*, Col. Rec., iii. 149. Both *Wyassup-suck* (*Ahyosup*) and *Aushpook* may have come from Mass. and Narr. *âshâp*, *hashap*, wild hemp, flax, or other vegetable fibre used for making nets, etc.; the latter name representing *âshâp-auk* 'place of hemp' (or wild flax; literally, 'net-stuff'); and the former, *âshâp-suck*, 'hemp brook.' [The name, *hashap*, or *âshâp*, originally generic, seems to have been specially appropriated to the Indian hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum*, Mich.] The termination *suck* denotes the 'outlet' of the pond, i. e., the brook which flows from it to Ashawog river.

Bantam (-om, -um), **Bantaham**, etc.: a name given to the place at which Litchfield was settled; afterwards,

to 'The Great Pond' and river in that township. This name does not appear in the Indian deed of the territory, 1715-16, but the order of Court, May, 1719, authorizes the settlement of "a place called *Bantam*;" and in the first deed recorded in Litchfield town records, May, 1719, the plantation is called *Bantaham*. "Bantam river" was so denominated in 1720, but the pond, in the early records, is simply 'the Great Pond.' The Rev. Azel Backus (ms. Hist. of Bethlem, 1812) states that "*Shippaug* or Great Pond was the Indian name of Litchfield pond and gave the name to the river."

If *Bantaham* or *Bantam* is of Indian origin—which is nearly certain—it must be a corruption of *peäntam* (Narr. *peyaun'tam*) 'he prays' or 'praying,' a word used to designate a Christian Indian; and it may have been an appellation of the local sagamore, or of Weramaug, the sachem of New Milford. As a place-name, it is analogous to *Nonantam*, i. e. 'he blesses,' the village in which Eliot's first Indian converts were gathered.

?*Candoto*: the High Ridge which gives a name to Ridgefield. Rev. S. Goodrich's ms. Account of Ridgefield, 1802. Otherwise written, *Candatowa*, or "*Candatowa*, signifying high land," as tradition asserts (Pease & Niles's Gazetteer, 192); and perhaps related to (Mass.) *kodtuhkôc* 'the top of a hill,' 'highest place.'

Capage: a place on the west side of Naugatuck river, named in an Indian deed of 1685. For *kuppaug*, or *kobpog*, 'place enclosed' or 'shut in'? "Possibly the narrows in the river, at Beacon Hill," Dr. Anderson suggests, in Orcutt's Derby, xcv. The same name perhaps appears, in the composition of "*Achetaquapag* or *Maruscopag*," two names which occur in the same deed. See *Cupheag*.

Cassacubque (Moh.): "a great ledge of rocks" on the w. side of a meadow westward of a small swamp called Cheshecantap; an e. bound mark of a tract of land near and south of Jeremy Adams's farm, in Colchester, sold by Uncas, 1683. Moh. Case, p. 175. In Salem or Montville. For *Kussukôbske* = Mass. *kussuhkoe-ompsk* 'high rock.'

Catantaquack (Moh.): a cedar swamp in the (ancient) bounds of Norwich; now in n. w. corner of Griswold.

Catumb'. See *Ketumpscut*.

Chabun'nuck, Chabinungh (Moh.): *Chaubunnung-kue* (Chandler, 1705). A pine hill, which was one of the bound marks in the e. line of the Mohegan territory. C. Rec., iii. 149. Between Griswold and Voluntown. For (Mass.) *chabenuk* 'that which divides,' 'a bound mark.'

2. **Atchaubenuck, Atshaboonnuck**: the s. e. corner bound of Quinebaug lands. Indian Testimony, 1701, in C. Rec. Lands, ii. 308. It adjoined the Narraganset country.

Chaubunakongkomuk (Eliot, 1668), *Chab'anakong'-komun* (D. Gookin): an Indian town in the Nipmuck country, no. of the great pond in Webster, Mass., near the Connecticut line. Contracted to *Chanagongum*. C. Rec., ii. 453. The name, as written by Eliot, means "a boundary place." The great pond was called *Chaubunakungamaug*, i. e. 'boundary fishing-place,' or 'fishing-place at the boundary.' The name which this pond bears on some modern maps, "*Char-gog-ga-gog-man-chog-a-gog*," retains only a suggestion of its original and incorporates with it the name of the Indian village of *Mónuhchogok*. See *Manchaug*.

?**Chaubongum**: a small pond about half a mile south from Chaubunakongkomuk, so named in a deed of 1684; near the n. e. corner of Thompson. Miss E. D. Larned, ms.

?**Cheepschad'dock**: a place east of Shetucket river; now in Preston. Miss F. A. Caulkins, ms.

Checheckuessutt (Moh.): a brook, on the east side of Pawcatuck river, near land of Thomas Bell and Edw. Larkin (now in Westerly, R. I.) was "so called by the Indians." Stonington Rec. Lands, i. 88.

Cheebeantups (Moh.): a hill in the e. part of Colchester (now Salem), so named in Oweneco's deed to John Prentiss, 1703. *Chepiantup*, Colch. T. Rec., 1705. *Chepionutup* means 'a skull' (literally, 'a separated head'). Round Hill, in Salem?

Cheekheek (Moh. or Nipm.): a bound-mark in the no. line of the Wabaquasset country (1684), next easterly from Natick hill, the n. w. corner. C. Rec., iii. 150.

Chepad'os hill: near the head of Mystic river, on the Groton side; so. of Lamb's brook. E. Culver sold his farm of *Chepadoso*, to John Lamb, 1663. *Chepadas*, Pres. Stiles's MS., 1762.

Cheshecantap: see *Cassacubque*. Possibly, by an error of the recorder, for *Cheebecontap* (see *Cheebeantups*), the name of a hill in the vicinity.

Chesechachumuck (Moh.): hill, extending no. and so. nearly, not far from Oxopaugsuck pond, crossing the path from Mohegan to Hartford, 1698. Moh. Case, 249. Al. *Chosechah-cummock* (Miss F. M. Caulkins). Near the west line of Montville. See the next following name.

?Chesechankamuck: the e. branch of Farmington river, in Hartland. C. R. Lands, iii. 264. *K'che-chickamaug?* 'the great fishing-place at the weir.' Comp. *Chickamug*; *Skunkamug*; *Ouschankamaug*.

Chick'amug: a fishing-place on Pawcatuck river where (as the name denotes) the Indians had 'a weir'; not far above the present bridge connecting Stonington with Westerly, R. I. Ston. T. Rec., 1671.

[*Chickemoxen* creek, in Maryland, which flows into the Potomac below Washington, is another 'fishing-place at a weir.']

Chip'pachaug, Chippichuock (Moh.): Mason's Island, in Mystic Bay. Hist. New London, 78, 80; Col. Rec., i. 224. *Chepechewag*, Thos. Minor's MS. 1664. The name denotes a 'place separated' or 'apart.'

[**Chippachooag, Chepachewag**, in the Narraganset country (Potter's Hist. of Narrag., 70, 225), now in So. Kingstown, R. I., and *Chipchug*, a pond said by the Indians to be the head of Pawcatuck river (id., 266; Col. Rec., iii. 275), "probably either Sherman's or Teft's pond, in So. Kingstown" (Parsons Ind. Names, 12), are other forms of the same name. *Chepachet* (the name of a river and village in Rhode Island,) is nearly equivalent, but denotes a 'place of separation,' i. e. 'where [the stream] divides.']

?Chocomount: a hill on Fisher's Island. Coast Survey Map. Not Indian or, unless much corrupted, of Indian origin.

Coässat'tuck, Cowissat'tuck, mod. *Cosad'uck* (Moh.): a hill, and land about it, in North Stonington, n. e. from Wintechog hill. Ston. T. Rec., 1663-66. For *korwas'-htugk* 'pine-wood,' or 'pine trees.'

Cochik'uack (Moh.): "a wild dashing brook which issued from a small pond in Montville and flowed s. e. into the Thames river. In the lower part of its course this stream was called by the English, Saw-mill brook." Hist. New London, 123, 124. The upper part was called *Oxopangsuck* (which see). Al. *Cokichiwack*, Col. Rec., 1663; *Cankitcherwonk*, C. A. 'Indians,' i. 6. Mass. *cheké* (intensive, *chacheké, cacheké*.) means 'violent,' 'forcible'; and the name denotes a violent or, as described, "a wild, dashing" stream. [The same name occurs in Massachusetts, under the forms, *Cochichowicke, Coojetarwick, Coijcharwick, Cochittawack*, etc., at Andover, and on Sudbury river (Mass. Rec., i. 141, 290; 305) and has been transferred, as *Cochituate*, to the source of that stream.]

Cockamong', Comonck': Byram river, betw. Connecticut and New York. Bolton's Westchester Co., i. 2. Al. *Armonck*. The meaning of the prefix is uncertain. One or more syllables may have been lost. *Armonck, among, omonck*, probably stand for *-amaug* 'fishing-place'; and *Cockamong* may represent an original *Chickamaug* (q. v.).

?Cockapon'set, mod. *Punset*: brook, and tract of land, in Haddam. Barber's Hist. Coll., p. 515.

Cockenoes Island: off Westport, near the mouth of Saugatuck river: so called from its Indian proprietor, *Cockeno*, Cockenon, or Chachanen. In the deed to the proprietors of Norwalk, 1652, he is called "Cockenoe de Long Island" (see Hall's Norwalk, 35); and this seems to identify him with "*Chekanoe*, an Indian of Menhansick [Shelter] Island," named in Col. Rec., iii. 476.

?Coddank: land of Nehem. Smith, at Poquonock (in Groton), 1720. Miss F. M. Caulkins, ms. Perhaps (like *Cuttyhunk*) a contraction of *Poquetannoc*, which see.

Coginchaug: now Durham. The name was applied by the English to a tract of low land west of the village, on both sides of the little river; and tradition interprets it, "long

swamp." Al. *Cawkinshawg*, 1672; *Carogenchaug*, Col. Rec., 1687; *Kaquinshauge*, John Cook's Will, 1705.

?Com'po: a neck of land at the entrance of Saugatuck river, now in Westport. *Compaww*, C. Rec., 1708.

Com'pounce (for *Compound's*) pond; in the n. w. part of Southington, so called from a Tunxis Indian known to the English as John Acompound, or Compound. He joined in the deeds of sale by the "native proprietors" to the planters of Mattatuck (Waterbury) in 1674 and 1684. Bronson's Waterbury, 10, 62; Orcutt's Derby, xxxiii.

Conaytuck brook: in Preston, on land sold by Oweneco to Samuel Amos, 1685; al. *Connoughtug*. Miss F. M. Caulkins's Norwich, 244, 247. Comp. *Quonattuck*.

Congamuck: pond at n. w. corner of Suffield, partly in Massachusetts. *Conguamock*, on Blodgett's Map. Perhaps the same as *Wonococomang*, included in J. Pynchon's conveyance to Suffield. The last two syllables (= *amang*) may denote a fishing-place; but *quon* (= *kon*)-*komuk* means 'long house' or 'long enclosed-place.'

Connecticut: land 'on the long tidal-river.' See *Quinnehtukqut*.

?Corum: a tract in the s. e. part of Huntington (formerly, in Stratford), so. of Huntington landing, in a bend of the Housatonic. *Coram* hill, Col. Rec., 1680.

Cosad'uck. See *Coässa'tuck*.

Cos'cob: a neck of land, in the s. e. part of Greenwich. The Mianus river flows into Coscob harbor, on the w. side of which is Coscob village. The name, denoting a 'high rock,' (comp. *Cassacubque*) was perhaps transferred from the bluff west of Strickland's brook, near the Indian village. See Mead's Greenwich, 18, 48, 87.

Cosson'nacock: in the n. w. part of Lyme; Selden's cove, or a tract of land near it. Al. *Cossounnacock*, *Cassomacock*, etc. C. Rec. Lds., i. 302, 304; C. Arch. 'Industry,' ii. 283.

Cowamps, Cowomsque: east of, "on the south side of Potatuck" river, and "about three miles below Potatuck." C. R. Lands, iii. 389, 391; Stratf. Rec., 1672. In Newtown? The second syllable (= *ompsk*.) means 'rock'; the former, may

stand for *kôû* 'sharp'; but Roger Williams gives (Narr.) *cau'-ômpsk* "a whetstone"; rather, a rock suitable for whetstones.

Cowas'sit, Cowis'sick (Moh.): transferred from a tract of land near Blackwell's brook (in Brooklyn and Canterbury) to the brook itself. C. Rec. Lands, ii. 203; iii. 31. It designates a 'place of small pine-trees.'

Cowwau's (Moh.): a rugged tract west of the road from New London to Mohegan. Hist. of N. London, 122. 'Pine land,' from *koua* (*kowaw*, R. Williams) 'pine tree,' *kowawese*, 'a young pine' (R. W.) or 'small pine.'

Cowautacuck (Moh.) river, e. of Shetucket, no. westerly from North Stonington bounds, 1670. Al. *Kewoutaquak*, *Kewautatuck*, *Kewattuck*, *Cowawattucke*. C. R. Lands, i. 293, 294; iv. 142. Choate's brook, or Broad brook, in Preston? *Kowaw-tugk-auk*, 'pine-wood land.'

Cowissick. See *Cowassit*.

Cupheag: Stratford. *Cuphege*, Col. Rec., i. 52, 62. The name denotes a 'harbor,' or 'place of shelter'; literally, a 'place shut in.' Mass. *kuppi*, 'closed,' *kobpog* 'haven,' 'harbor'; Narr. *aukup* 'a cove.' Comp. *Capage*. [We have an equivalent of this name in *Quebec*; and also, in the modern *Cape Poge* (formerly, *Capeack*, *Capawack*, etc.) on Martha's Vineyard.]

Cup'pacom'muck (Moh.): a swamp in the s. w. part of Ledyard, called by the English the Pine, or Mast, swamp. Roger Williams gives the meaning of the name: "a refuge, or hiding place" (3 Mass. Hist. Coll., i. 160, 163). Literally 'a close place,' *kuppi-komuk*. Eliot wrote *kupphkomuk* for a 'haven.' *Ohomowauke* (which see) was another Pequot name for this swamp or one of its recesses.

Cup'punnaug'unmit: mentioned by Roger Williams, 1637, as a place "in the midway between Pequatit and Nayantackick" (4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vi. 200), that is, between Mystic and Pawcatuck rivers, in Stonington. The precise locality is not known. The name seems to be compounded of *kuppi* 'close,' and *wunnaugun* 'dish' or 'bowl,' with the locative termination, *-it*; designating an enclosed ('shut in') hollow, or bowl-shaped depression of the land.

Eascoheage, Escoheag, Easterig: in the s. w. part of West Greenwich, R. I., near the Connecticut line. On modern maps, the name is given to a hill or high ridge. Dr. Parsons supposed it to signify the "origin of three rivers." Ind. Names in R. I., 14. It appears to be a corrupt contraction of a name elsewhere written, *Neastogaheaganuck*, q. v.

Egunk (Moh.): a long hill or ridge, stretching northerly from the no. part of Voluntown, near the line between Plainfield and Sterling, mostly within the bounds of the last-named town. The village of Sterling Hill is on the highest part of this ridge. The east line of the Mohegan country ran through Egunk. From Pawtuckquachoo, near the no. end of the hill, "a great spring issues out, and runs down to Moosup's river." Chandler's Survey, 1705: probably, the brook now called Egunk brook, in the s. e. part of Plainfield.

Egunk-sonkapoug (Moh.): i. e. Egunk cool-spring; a "great cold spring," on Egunk hill. Chandler's Survey, 1705. It was a bound mark in the east line of the Mohegan country. Moh. Case, 48.

Elat (Nipm.): one of the w. bounds of the Wabaquasset country, 1684; next northerly from Mashenups (see *Mosh-enupsuck*), between Tolland and Ellington. Col. Rec., iii. 156; C. R. Lands, ii. 118, 119.

Gungywamps, Gungewaunks (Moh.): a high rugged hill, in the s. w. part of Ledyard, not far from the Groton line. Hist. New London, 123. Probably for *qun'nukq'ompsk* 'high rock.'

Hammonas'set (Moh.): with locative prefix, *At'hamon-as'set* and *Wut-hamonasset*: Clinton (so. part of old Killingworth) and the river which bounds it on the west. *Hamonossit*, *Homonoscitt*, Col. Rec., i. 401; *Athemonosseck*, Wm. Leete, 1665. In Uncas's deed to Saybrook, 1666, the land (or some locality) near the river is called *Woothomonasak*, and the river is *Homonasuk*. In the record of Uncas's deed of 1641, *Muttomonassak* is, probably, an error of the copyist, for *Wuthommonassak*; the prefix *wut-* meaning 'at,' 'to,' or 'on.'

Has'sawas'suc. See *Assawassuc*.

Hig'ganomp'os, Higganum. See *Tomheganomset*.

Hoc'canum: a tract of land, and the stream which bounds it, in East Hartford. Col. Rec., i. 8. The name means 'hook shaped,' 'a hook.' (A change in the bed of Connecticut has taken away the 'hook.' See the ancient course of the river, in Barber's Hist. Collections, p. 113.)

2. A district in Westport, e. of Saugatuck river, no. of Dead Man's brook.

3. A brook which runs southerly into Lebanon brook, about a mile east of Naugatuck river at Beacon Falls. Orcutt's Derby, xciv.

?**Hockanoanco**. See letter from Major John Mason, in 1659, in 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vii. 423.

Hokonkamok: a pond in Salisbury. C. Rec. Lands, iv. 448. It seems to be the southern of the "Twin Lakes," — now called "Washinee." In the deed of Weatauk, by "Mahekander" Indians, 1719, the bounds begin w. of Housatonic river, at the falls; thence, up the river "to a little run of water which comes in at a turn of the said river;" thence, up the river to a lake called *Hokonkamok*; thence straight to the end of a hill called *Wetantawwachon* [i. e. Weatauk mountain]; thence, along said hill to the first bound. (See *Panaheconnok*.)

Housaton'uc, mod. *Housatonic* river. The termination of this name shows that, originally, it did not belong to the *river*, but was transferred from a particular locality or tract of land. Eunice Mahwee (or Mauwehu), the last full-blood survivor of the Scaticook band, in 1859, pronounced the name, "*Hous'atenuc*," and interpreted it, "over the mountain." See Memorial of Moravian Missions in N. Y. and Conn., p. 75. This agrees with the interpretation that was given to President Dwight: "The river beyond the mountain;" and is sustained by analysis; *wussi* (Delaware *awussi*; Chip. *wassa*, *wans'-suh*; Abnaki *awas*, or *oosé*) meaning 'beyond,' 'on the other side of'; *aden'e* 'mountain'; and *-uk* 'place,' 'land.' Comp. Abnaki *a-wassadené* "au delà, derrière la montagne," and *oosadenighé* "au dessus de la montagne" (Râle).

The tradition received by the Scaticook Indians, of the discovery of the river and valley by those who came "over

the mountain" from the west, establishes this interpretation, beyond reasonable doubt.

Among innumerable forms which this name has assumed are the following: *Housetunack*, 1676 (Col. Rec., ii. 466, 472); *Ousatunick* (ibid., 469); *Ausotunnoog* (Hubbard's Ind. Wars, 109, 110); *Housea Tunnick*, 1738 (Plat of Pittsfield); *Westen-huc* (the Moravian Mission station, near Great Barrington, Mass.); *House of Tunnuck!* (C. Rec. Lands, iii. 300); *Westonock*, *Westanock*, etc. For Indian names of portions of the river and of certain localities on it, see *Potatuck*, *Paugasset*, *Weantinock*, *Metichawon*.

?Keheketoookosook: North Pond in Goshen, near the Norfolk line; one of the sources of Naugatuck river. L. M. Norton's MS. Account of Goshen, 1812. This name must have belonged to the stream which flows from the pond (Moh. *sook* 'outlet'), not to the pond itself. In the shape it comes to us, it is untranslatable.

Kenunckpacooke: "Nepato of *Kenunckpacooke*," 1716, joined "Werawaug of Oweantunnuck" (New Milford), in a sale of land, on Housatonic river, no. of New Milford bounds. N. Milf. Rec., i. 73. The name, as it stands, means 'land at high-pond' (*qununkque-paug-auke*); but it is possible that the first syllable is corrupt. Comp. *Wonunkapaugkook*.

Ketumpscut: President Stiles, on the authority of Adam Babcock, Esq., in 1761, gave this as the Indian name of "the west end of Fisher's Island;" but it originally belonged at the *east* end (mod. *Catumb* reef) and means 'at the great rock,' *keht-ompsk-ut*.

Kewoutuquak: see *Cowantacuck*.

?Kissenaug: "the name of a pond [now called "Long Meadow Pond"] in the so. part of Middlebury, near the Naugatuck line." Wm. Cothren, Esq. (MS.) Mod. *Kissawaug*, as the name of a school district in Middlebury.

?Kisnop brook: flows from North Pond in Salisbury, northerly, across the State line, uniting with Hubbard's brook, in Sheffield, Mass. Hist. Berksh. Co., 25. Mod. map, "*Schenob* brook." (This form would refer the name to

m'shenups 'great pond' (comp. *Moshenup-suck*) or *k'chenups* 'greatest pond'; but see *Sconnoups*. "Kisnop" is unmeaning.)

?*Kittemaug*: on the w. side of the Thames river, in Montville. The name (*kehte-amaug*) means 'great fishing-place,' but its appropriation to the locality which now bears it, is questionable—and, probably, modern.

Kongscut, mod. *Skunkscut*: a range of hills in Glastonbury, a little east of the centre of the town. Glast. Centenn., 17. Perhaps a corruption of *kogsühkoag-ut* 'at the high place' or 'hill.' Certainly not "goose country," as Dr. Chapin imagined, l. c.

Konk'apot's river, enters North Canaan from Sheffield, Mass., and bending northward enters the Housatonic, in Sheffield. 2. *Konkapot's* brook, runs northerly into the Housatonic, in the s. e. part of Stockbridge, Mass. Named from "Captain Konkapot," a chief of the Stockbridge or Housatonic Indians, who lived near this brook. In 1724, he joined in the sale of the territory comprising the "upper and lower Housatonic townships." His captain's commission was given him by Governor Belcher, in 1734. He may have been related to *Cockapatana* (*Konkapatanauh*, *Konkapot*), a sachem of the Paugasset Indians, who lived near the mouth of Naugatuck river, and was a signer of several deeds of lands in Derby, between 1678 and 1711. See Orcutt's Derby, xxv, xl.

Konom'ok. See *Taubakonommok*.

Kuttutuck: Blackstone river. "The great river called *Kuttatuck* or Nipmug river," so named in the first deed of the Nipmuck country, by the Natick Indians, in 1681. *Kehtetuk* means 'great' or 'principal river.'

[*Kehtehticut* (= *kehtetuk-ut*), a famous fishing place 'on the great river' near Taunton, Mass., was abbreviated and corrupted to *Teightaquid*, *Teghtacutt*, etc., and finally to *Titicut*, as the name of a village in Middleborough.]

Maänexit. See *Mayanexit*.

?*Mabautauantucksuck*: a name given, in a deed from Turramuggus, 1673, to a hill in the s. e. part of Glastonbury. Glast. Centenn., 16. The termination (*suck*)

shows that the name properly belongs to some brook or 'outlet' of a pond.

Mach'emood'us: East Haddam, particularly the n. w. part of the town, near "Mount Tom." The name, which is popularly interpreted "the place of noises," is variously written in early records: *Machmadouset* (1671), *Machamadouset* (1674), *Machamoodus* (1691), *Matchit Moodus*, etc. Contracted to *Moodus*, it gives name to a branch of Salmon River, and to a manufacturing village. Concerning the "Moodus noises," see Trumbull's Hist. of Conn., ii. 91, 92; Barber's Hist. Coll., 525-7. *Matche-mâdosé* means 'there is a bad noise;' with the locative affix, *Matchemâdoset* 'at the place of bad noises.'

Mach'emur (1648) and "*Maxamus*, alias Bankside," in Fairfield, 1666. Col. Rec., ii. 58; iii. 123. Perhaps a corruption of *Mahachemo's*, from the name of a Norwalk Indian, who joined in the deeds to Roger Ludlow and Capt. Patrick, in 1640. Hall's Norwalk, 30, 31. See *Muchuncohs*.

Machepeaconapsuck: in the e. bounds of the Quinebaug lands sold by Hyums, "very near to *Wishquatenioge* or the n. e. corner." In Coventry or Foster, R. I.?

Machi-mucket (1702). See *Mashamoquet*.

Makoron: a swamp in Stratford, 1660. Stratford T. Records.

Magoneck*, *Magunk (Moh.): on the Great Neck in Waterford, between Alewife and Jordan coves, "a little to the eastward of a gully of water by the sea." Conn. Rec., Lands, ii. 247. Probably for *mogkunk* 'a great tree.' Roger Williams, in 1638, mentions *Mangunckakuck* [= *mogkunkakauke* 'place of great trees'] as the name of a Pequot town between "Pequet Nayantaquit" and "Sauquonckackock" (q. v.) 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vi. 251.

Magunkahquog*, *Makunkokoag*, *Magunkook (Nipm.): a tract of about 3000 acres, principally in Hopkinton, Mass., which was granted by Massachusetts, to be occupied by the praying Indians. Gookin (1674) writes the name of the Indian town, *Magunkaquog*, and says that the signification of the name is "a place of great trees." This would be decisive, were it not that Eliot — who could not be mistaken as to the

meaning of the name of a town that he had a chief hand in planting — wrote, in 1669 (ms. Petition, in Library of N. Y. Hist. Society,) "*Magwonkkomuk*," which means 'the place (or town) of the gift,' i. e. 'granted place,' from *magwonk* 'gift,' and *komuk* 'place.' Possibly this, the original name, had, when Gookin wrote, been changed, by the Indians themselves, to the more familiar and more easily pronounced *Magunkook* 'place of the great tree,' or the plural *Magunkakook* (= *mogkunkak-auke*) 'place of great trees.'

Mahantick, Monhantick: a spruce swamp in the s. w. part of Newtown, close to the so. line. Col. Rec. Lands, iv. 92; C. Archives, T. & Lands, viii. 327. The name means "a spruce swamp," or "cedar swamp." [Delaware, *menantac* "a spruce, cedar, or pine swamp" (Zeisberger): Abnaki *mannaⁿdak-w*, cedar.]

?**Malmanuck:** a high ridge or knoll, in Waterbury, "said to have been an Indian camping ground;" s. w. of the Town Plot, about 2 miles from the centre of the city. Hist. of Derby, xcvi.

Mamachimins, -mons: a small Island near Norwalk. Hall's Norwalk, 93, 97. Perhaps so named from its Indian proprietor *Mamechon* or *Mahachem*, who joined in the deed to the Norwalk planters (Ibid. 30, 31); *Mamechon-minnis* = 'Mamechon's little island': but *mamahchi-minnis* means 'barren,' 'waste' or 'unoccupied' little island.

Mamachoag brook, in New London, — and another in Lyme, — were so-called by the English settlers, probably, from their abundance of the small fish popularly known by a corruption of their Indian name, as "mummachogs."

Mamacock (Moh.): 1. The neck of land in New London on which Fort Trumbull stands: al. *Mamaquack*, *Mamacokk* (N. London Records), *Ma-ham-le-cake*, "where Sacowaën, a brother of Sassacus" lived, 1636 (Jona. Brewster, in 4 M. H. C., vii. 68). 2. "A neck of land two miles up the [Thames] river bore the same name." Hist. New London, 60, 122. Uncas claimed to it as his south bounds w. of the river. Col. Rec., iii. 512. 3. A creek in East Lyme, w. of Black Point. It receives Robbins' brook. Lester's Map of N. L. Co. Narr. *maúmacock* 'a great hook' (R. Williams).

Mahmansuck, Maum- (Moh.): "a pond about a mile long, lying n. n. e. and s. s. w.," about a mile from Ahyohsup-suck (Wyassup) northerly (Chandler's Survey): now Billings's Lake, near the no. line of North Stonington. But a survey of Preston bounds in 1726 describes "*Maumunsuck*" as "a path between two ponds" in the e. line of Preston, n. 7° e., 188 rods from *Shawwunk* "where two streams meet." Conn. Arch., T. & L., vii. 178. This was near the present east line of Griswold (see *Shawwunk*), and about 7 miles north of Billings's Lake, and is the locality which Chandler names "*Mayomansuck*," one of Uncas's e. bounds. The two names are probably equivalent, denoting a 'place where two streams meet,' or perhaps, 'a brook connecting two ponds.' This prefix means 'to bring together,' 'to meet,' and the suffix (*suck*) is 'brook' or 'outlet.'

Mamanasco, Mammasco: a pond in the w. part of Ridgefield; the source of Titicus brook. *Mammenusquah*, Rev. S. Goodrich, 1800. Compare —

Mamaniskuck (Moh.): on Pawcatuck river; a bound named in Soso's deed of Misquamicut, to the proprietors of Westerly, R. I. Westerly Rec., i. 3.

Mamaquag, Momeague (Moh.): a tract of about 7000 acres "to the n. e. of Windham," claimed by Oweneco in 1705. Moh. Case, 30, 64, 67. There is an error in the description as printed, and 'south east' must be substituted for 'north east,' of Windham; for, as described, the tract would fall in Pomfret or Brooklyn. It was betw. the Shetucket and Little rivers; now in the so. part of Scotland and s. e. part of Windham: al. *Mawmiagwaug*, *Maumeaquage*, etc. Wind. Recs.; Col. Rec. Lands, ii. 104, 110; C. A., T. & L., ii. 278.

2. *Mammaquag* brook runs so. from Hopkinton, R. I., to Pawcatuck river, in the n. w. corner of Westerly. Parsons, Ind. Names, p. 17. On modern maps (and by Parsons, p. 27) this brook is named *Tommaquang*. (Comp. *Mamacock*, *Momogeg-wetuck*.)

Mamaroneck: a town in Westchester county, N. Y.: formerly, *Mamaroneck's*, "*Mammarineckes*" (Cal. N. Y. Mss., p. 237). Named from *Mamaronock*, a "chief of the

Wiquaeskeck Indians." (Ibid., 87); *Moworronoke, Momoronah*. Rec. U. Colonies.

?*Mannanpenokcan*: brook running into the w. side of Housatonic river; in Sheffield? Mass. N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Reg., viii. 215.

Manatuck: "a high bold hill-top in Waterford, commanding a fine view of the Sound." Hist. of N. London, 123.

2. A hill in the north-east part of Granby. Conn. Arch., T. & L., vii. 63.

3. *Mawnantuck, Amonontuck*: a hill in the so. east part of Glastonbury. See *Amonontucksuck*.

The name denotes a 'place of observation,' 'look out,' a place for seeing (or to be seen) far off. *Montauk* (L. I.) is probably another form of the same name (and not, as I formerly believed it to be, from *manati* 'island'): "*Mountacutt* high land" it was called in the Indian conveyance of Easthampton, 1648. Thompson's L. Island, 181. *Manaticut* or *Monatoquot* (Mass. Rec., ii. 40), the name appropriated to a small river in Braintree, Mass., may have the same meaning. See, also, *Munnawtawkit*.

Manchaug: a village of Christian Indians, in the Nipmuck country, about 8 miles w. of Nipmuck (Blackstone) river. Gookin, 1674. Formerly in Oxford, Mass. Now the name of a pond between Sutton and Douglas. John Eliot wrote the name, *Mônnuhchogok*. Mass. Archives, Indians, i. 146. Roger Williams, 1637, mentions the "Monashackotoogs" as Nipmucks who were confederates of the Pequots. 4 M. H. Coll., vi. 194.

Manchonat: Gardiner's Island, N. Y.; so named in the deed given to Lyon Gardiner by the Sachem of Pommanoc, in 1639; al. *Monchonok, Mashongamuc*. Qu. the equivalent of *Monachunte*, an Indian name of the island of Rhode Island (4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vi. 157)?

Mangunkakuck. See *Magunkahquog*.

Manhan. See *Munhan*.

Manhannock: "Wright's Island," opposite Wethersfield, Connecticut river; now, by a change of the river bed, annexed to the main land, in Glastonbury. The passage

between it and the river bank was still open in 1713. Glast. Centenn., 178. "The Island" belonged to Wethersfield till 1792. The name (= *munnohan-auke*) means 'island place,' or 'land on the island': an interpretation so obvious that it is surprising that Dr. Chapin missed it and was at the trouble of deriving the name from (an imaginary) *maun*, supposed to mean "great," "*ahanna*, to laugh," and "*ock*, place;" translating it as "the place of great merry-making" or "great laughing-place"!

Minnahanock, for Blackwell's Island, in the East River, N. Y., is another form of the same name. French's N. Y. Gazetteer, 419, n.; Cal. N. Y. Mss., i. 364.

Manhumsqueeg, al. *Mahmunsqueag* (Moh.): "the spot resorted to for whetstones," "in the Whetstone country," 7 miles n. 20° e. from the no. end of Egunk hill, and 3½ m. no. e. from the falls of Quinebaug river. Chandler's survey, 1705; Moh. Case, 48. *Munkumsqueeg*, Col. Rec., iii. 149. A quarry near the mouth of Whetstone brook (a branch of Assawog river) in Killingly. It was the n. e. bound-mark of the Mohegan territory claimed by Uncas.

Manittuwond (Narr.): Plum Island? See *Munnaw-tawkit*.

Manoonckasuck: near the n. w. corner of a tract of 700 acres granted by Southerton (Stonington) to Capt. Geo. Denison, 1661. Ston. Town Records.

Manunepukneag brook: runs s. s. e. into Shepaug river, near the line between New Milford and Washington. Ms. Plan, 1715, in Conn. Arch., T. & Lands, viii. 155; C. R. Lands, ii. 333.

Manunkatuck. See *Mennkatuck*.

Manunkateset, *-suck* (Moh.): a brook or small river near the line between Westbrook and Clinton, uniting with Pochaug river and flowing to the Sound, in Westbrook. The name is apparently a diminutive of *Manunkatuck*, with the locative affix. In Uncas's deed to Saybrook, 1666, it is written "*Mononkatesch*." Otherwise, *Manunketesesck*, *Manuquatesett*, *Ma-na-qna-tesett* (Col. Rec., 1703).

Maromas. See *Moromos*.

Maruscopag. "Achetaqupag or Maruscopag," on or near the Naugatuck river, is named in a deed from the Paugasset Indians to the settlers of Mattatuck (Waterbury) in 1685. Dr. Anderson suggests that the last two syllables, in each name, "stand perhaps for *kuppo-ohke* [*kuppaug*], meaning 'narrow place'—possibly the narrows at Beacon Hill." Orcutt's Derby, xxxiv, xcv.

Massabeset. See *Mattabesic*.

Massachaug, Muschaug: pond in Westerly, R. I., near the sea, between Pawcatuck river and Babcock's (*Minnebaug*, or *Muxquetang*) pond which is sometimes called West Massachaug. Probably corrupted from the Narraganset equivalent of Moh. *muxquataug*; from *muskechôge* 'place where rushes grow.' See *Muxquata*.

Massachusets: an anglicized plural of *Massachuset*, meaning 'at, or near, the great hills,' 'the great-hill country,' from *massa* 'great,' *wadchu* (in composition, *adchu*) pl. *wadchuash* 'mountains' or 'hills,' and the locative suffix *it, et*, 'on, at, or near.' Roger Williams learned that the name was taken "from the Blue Hills, a little island thereabout," and Josiah Cotton was informed that it specially belonged to "an hill in the form of an arrow's head." The Blue Hills are in Milton and Quincy, the "high mountains of Massachusit" (or "Cheviot" hills) of Capt. John Smith. The name was easily corrupted, by English speakers to *Mattachuset* (compare *Mattabesic* and *Massabesic*). See Proc. Am. Antiq. Society, Oct. 1867, pp. 77-84.

Massa'co: a place on Tunxis (Farmington) river, where a plantation was established by Windsor men—afterwards named Simsbury. "That part of Tunxis river called *Mosso-cowe*." Col. Rec., i. 71. Al. *Mussawco*, *Massagua*, etc. From *massa* (= *missi*) 'great' and *sauk* 'outlet,' the 'great brook's-mouth,' where Hop Brook (which receives Branch and Stratton brooks) flows into Farmington river, near Simsbury Centre. See Ind. Geogr. Names, pp. 30, 31. [Comp. *Saco* (Me.); *Massasauga*.]

Massapaug, Mashipaug, etc.: from *massa* (*missi*, *mashî*) 'large' and *-paug* 'standing water,' 'pond,' was the designation

of many 'great ponds,' throughout New England. In Connecticut it was given to —

1. Alexander's Lake ("Mashipaug Pond"), in the w. part of Killingly.

2. Gardiner's Lake, the s. w. bound of Norwich Nine-mile purchase; now in Salem, Bozrah, and Montville. See Moh. Case, p. 150.

3. *Mashapaug* pond, in the n. e. part of Union.

4. Tyler pond, in Goshen.

5. *Shepaug* (contracted from *Mashapaug*), q. v.

6. *Meshapock* brook, in the s. e. part of Middlebury, seems to be another form of the same name,—transferred, probably, from Toantick or Quassapaug pond.

A pond and brook in Cranston, R. I., retain this designation; a *Massapoag* pond in Dunstable and Groton, Mass.; others in Sharon (*Massapauge*, Plym Col. Recs., iii. 164) and Lunenburg, Mass. In the equivalent name of *Sebago* lake, Maine, the initial *m* has been lost.

Massapeag, Mashpeag (Moh.): a tract of land sold by Uncas to Richard Haughton, 1658. Its eastern bound was a long cove (Massapeag or Haughton's Cove), and its w. or s. w. boundary was Cochickuack (now Oxyboxy) brook. Col. Rec., i. 309; Moh. Case, 170. In the s. e. part of Montville, including great part of Uncasville. The name, *massa-pe-auk* means 'great-water land,' or 'land on the great cove.' See Ind. Geogr. Names, 15.

Massapequottuck, Masha- (Moh.) seems to have been a Mohegan name of the Thames river = *massa-pequot-tuk* 'great Pequot-river.' "A cold spring where Mohegan bounds begin" on the w. side of the Thames (near Haughton's Cove), was called *Massapequottuck-soonk-apog*. Chandler's Survey, 1705; Col. Rec., iii. 149. See *Sunkipaug* 'cold spring.'

Massaucunnoch (Moh.): Falcon Island, so. of Guilford, so named in Indian map of Guilford second purchase. *Mashequanon* was the Mass. name of the fish-hawk (= Chip. *mitchigikwané*). 'Falcon Island' was the Indian *mashequan-auk* 'place of fish-hawks.'

Massawamasog (Moh.): a brook and cove, w. of Thames river, n. of Massapeag: the north bound of Poma-

chaug. See Uncas's deed to J. Rogers, 1658, in Moh. Case, p. 251. Now in Montville. The name, *massa-wô mussuk*, denotes a 'great declivity' (literally 'down-going'), and is applicable to a steep ledge, hill-side, or high bank.

Mashamoquet, *Massamugget*, etc. (Nipm.): a brook which runs through Pomfret, so. easterly and easterly, to Quinebaug river, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. north of Brooklyn no. line. The name, which signifies 'at the great fishing place' (*massa-amaug-ut*), was given to a large tract, "the Mashamoquet Purchase," on which Pomfret was settled. The lower part of the brook, near the Quinebaug, was called *Tamonquas* river (q. v.). Al. *Mashamugget*, *Mashamugket*, *Machi-mucket*, *Moshamoquett*, etc.

Mashentuck (Moh.): a name formerly given to Killingly pond on the east line of the State, partly in Foster, R. I. ("Chaubamaug Pond," on Miss Larned's map). A hill "comprising a circuit of two or three miles, terminating in an abrupt steep at the so. extremity of Pleasant Valley" in Killingly, and also a brook that runs near this hill, northerly, to Whetstone brook, bear this name on modern maps. It denotes 'a well-wooded country,' literally, 'much wood' (*mishuntugk*, Eliot). There is an Indian tradition that a hill covered with tall trees once stood where is now a great pond—which is generally supposed to be Massapaug (Alexander's Lake) in West Killingly. See Barber's Hist. Coll. of Conn., 431, and DeForest's Indians of Conn., 377. The name of *Mashentuck*, appropriated to East Killingly pond, suggests that the tradition belongs to this, rather than to Massapaug.

Mashantuckuck, *Mashantucket* (Moh.): the Mohegan reservation on the w. side of Thames river, in Montville. Col. Rec. Lands, i. 277. *Meshentucket*, T. Minor, 1669. A part of this reservation, near the river, is still called *Shantuck*. The name, like the preceding, is from *mishuntugk* 'much wood,' with the locative affix, *-et*, meaning 'at (or in) the place of much wood.'

Mashanticut, mod. *Shantituck*, a brook in Cranston and Warwick, R. I., shows another form of the name. Roger Williams wrote it "*Mishuntatuk*."

Mashantuckset, Mushantuxet, etc. (Moh.): a tract reserved for the Groton Pequots — now in the town of Ledyard; “for the most part a region of craggy, *well-forested* hills” (Hist. of N. London, 604). This seems to be a diminutive of the preceding name, distinguishing the ‘smaller wooded tract of land’ from the Mohegan reservation on the other side of the Thames. (Occasionally, the name occurs in the records as *Mashantucket* — without the characteristic *s* of the diminutive.) President Stiles, 1761, wrote it, “*Mus-shuntucksett*” and “*Maushantuxet.*”

Masshattaneeseck (Narr.): a hill a mile and a half no. “of Pahcupog pond, two and a half miles s. e. of Paychaioosuck” on Shannock river. Col. Rec., ii. 314. In Charlestown, R. I. The name seems to stand for *massa-adene-suck* ‘great-hill brook’ or water-source; and, if so, properly belongs to some brook near the hill.’

Mashapaug. See *Massapaug*.

Mashpeag. See *Massapeag*.

Mattabesic, Massabeset; in Middletown. Otherwise written, *Mattabesicke* (1643), *Matabezeke* (1646), *Mattapeaset* (1657), etc.; *Matowepesack*, in Uncas’s deed to Guilford, 1665, *Mattabesett*, Ind. deed, 1673. In “Indian Geographical Names,” p. 35, I suggested an interpretation of this name, which I now know to be wrong. *Massabeset* denotes a place ‘at a (relatively) great rivulet, or brook,’ *massa-sepuēs-et*; at the greater of the two small rivers that run to the Connecticut, in Middletown. *Massa*, ‘great,’ became in some local idioms *mathe*, and was easily corrupted to *matta* (comp. *Massachusetts*, often written, by the English, *Mattachusetts*, and occasionally, *Massatusets* and *Mattathusets*); so, *sepuēse* ‘little river,’ may have readily passed to the modern “*Sebethe.*”

Mattapoiset river, which gives name to a town in Massachusetts — and *Matapuyst* or *Mattapoiset* (now Gardner’s) neck, in Swansey, Mass., between two small rivers (of which Cole’s, in the west, is relatively the ‘great’) — present other forms of the name.

It is *possible*, but does not seem to me probable, that *massa* and *matta* stand for *mathe* ‘bad.’ If so, the name would

designate a place 'at a bad small cove, or piece of water' (*matche-pe-ēs-et*), i. e. a place unfavorable for the passage or shelter of canoes.

Matacomacok: a swamp west of Windsor bounds, 1665. Stiles's Windsor, 109. In Simsbury or Bloomfield. For *matche-komuk-auke* 'bad-place land' ('place of bad land'). Abnaki, *matsi-kamighe* 'where the path is bad.'

Matacompemiscok (Peq.): a place "up the country," 25 m. from *Mamaniskuck* (which see); the no. bound, on Pawcatuck river, of Soso's deed to the settlers of Westerly, R. I. Westerly T. Rec., i. 3.

Mattatuck; earlier, *Matetacoke* (1657), *Matitacooke* (1673): a tract of land, including "the hill from which John Andrews and John Stanley brought the black-lead." Indian Deed of 1657. This hill has not been identified. The plantation "at Mattatuck, situate on each side of the Mattatuck river," commenced in 1674, was named Waterbury, in 1686. (The village of East Litchfield was, until recently, called Mattatuc.) The name (*matuh/tugk*) designates a 'place without wood' or 'badly wooded'; and *Matitacooke* (*ma'uh-tugk-ohke*) is 'land not-wooded,' destitute of trees.

[2. *Mattituck* (al. *Mattatock*, N. Haven Rec., ii. 233): a village in Southold, L. I., near the w. end of the town. The name was given a tract of land, partly in Southold, and including the present town of Riverhead; and to a large pond between Peconic Bay and the Sound. Prime's L. Island, 31, 142.]

Mataubaun: high land in the no. part of Stamford. Huntington's Stamford, 1, 3. Perhaps from an Indian called *Matumpun*, who joined in the sale to Norwalk of lands e. of Pampeshkeshanke brook, in 1652. Hall's Norwalk, 35. His name signified 'The Morning' (or 'Daylight'); Narr. *mautāban* (R. W.), Mass. *mohtompan*.

Matianock, Mattaneaug: near the mouth of Farmington river, in Windsor. *Mattanag* (1640), C. Rec., i. 50. Arramamet, described in 1636 as "sachem of *Matianocke*," then lived near the present line between Windsor and Hartford.

Matumpseck: "an island upon Windsor rivulet [Tunxis, or Farmington river], at a place called by the Indians *Matumpseck*," was sold by a Poquannoc Indian in 1670. Stiles's Windsor, 109. This island is supposed to be the one that is nearly opposite the point called Indian Neck, in Poquannoc. The name means 'bad rock,' *mat-omps'k*. ["Break Neck" was the name given by Windsor men to the declivity opposite Indian Neck, on the east side of Tunxis river.]

Mautunsq (Qunnip.): West Rock, near New Haven. Pres. Stiles's ms. Itinerary, iv. 143,—on the authority of an Indian born in East Haven. This is probably the equivalent of the preceding name, with dialectic variation; *mat-omps'k* 'bad (i. e. steep, difficult) rock.'

Mawnantuck. See *Manatuck*.

Mawmiagwaug. See *Mamaquaog*.

Maximus. See *Machemux*.

Mayanexit, Manänexit (Nipm.): an Indian village in or near the north part of Woodstock [now Thompson], "near unto a fresh river, upon the west of it, called Mohegan [now Quinebaug] river." Gookin, 1674. The river which was "formerly called *Mayenexit*" was "now Quinebaug," in 1694. C. R. Lands, ii. 244. Al. *Mayaneexit*, *Myanexit*. The meaning of the name is not known. It may have been formed from *mayano* 'there is a path, or road,' or its participial, *maänog* 'where the path is,'—since the Indian village was near the old "Connecticut Path" to and from Massachusetts; but if so, the termination or affix is obscure: or, it may come from *miyanau* 'he gathers together,' participial *mayanuk* 'when (or where) he gathers them together,'—alluding to the establishment of a community of Christian Indians at this place.

Mayawaug: land comprised in the deed of Major J. Pynchon to Suffield planters. Syke's Hist. Address, p. 32. The name seems to designate a 'place of meeting'—where paths, or streams, or boundaries, 'come together.'

Mayomansuck (Moh.): "a small pond, southward of a bare hill betw. Flat Rock and Egunk cedar-swamp," $\frac{3}{4}$ m. north

of Shawwamug (the crotch of Pachaug river). Chandler's Survey, 1705. "*Maumunsuck*, a path betw. two ponds, N. 7° E. 188 perch from Shawwunk, where two streams meet." C. Archives, T. & L., vii. 178. In the s. e. part of Griswold. See *Mahmansuck*. The name designates the outlet which unites the two ponds (near Glasko's).

Menunketuck (Moh.): Guilford, — or Guilford West River, which retains the name: al. *Manuncatuck* (1641), *Mununketucke* (and *Munnuck*-), *Monunkatuck*, *Menunquatucke*. Probably, 'Menhaden country,' from *munno^oqutteau* (*munnohquohteau*, Eliot,) 'that which fertilizes or manures land' — when comes Narr. *munnowhatteaüg*, (R. Williams,) the Indian name of white-fish or bony-fish, 'fertilizers,' now corrupted to *Menhaden*. These fish, taken in great abundance on the shores of Guilford, Madison, and Clinton, were highly valued by the Indians, for manuring their corn-land.

Menunkateset. See *Manunkateset*.

Meshapock brook, in Middlebury. See *Massapaug* (6).

Meshom'asic; "colloquially, *Som'ersic*:" a hill in the s. e. corner of Glastonbury, and the no. end of Chatham, "Rattlesnake Hill." Glast. Centenn., 16. Formerly written, *Mesomersic*, *Mesomussuck*, etc. There is no foundation for Dr. Chapin's interpretation of the name, by "great rattlesnake, or abundance of rattlesnakes;" but I can suggest nothing better, unless we may, by some steep declivity or deep chasm, identify it with *Massawomasog*, q. v.

Metichawon: the falls of Housatonic river, at New Milford. Trumbull's Hist. of Conn., ii. 83. "These stopped the progress of the large fish, and made it formerly one of the best fishing-places for shad, herring, etc., in the colony." The name denotes an 'obstruction' or 'turning back' (the fish).

Mianus river: in Greenwich and Stamford; and transferred to a village at the junction of this river with Coscob cove. For "*Mayanno's*," — as the river and neck of land were called, from the Indian proprietor, *Mayanno* or *Mehanno*, who was killed by Capt. Patrick, in 1643. "*Mayanno's neck*" (Greenw. Records, 1664). "*Mayane*, a sachem residing ..

between Greenwich and Stamford." N. Y. Col. Mss., i. 186. His name signifies "He who gathers together."

Minnabaug (Narr.): "a long pond near the beach," in Westerly, R. I., now called Babcock's (and West Massachaug) pond. Col. Rec., ii. 288, note; Potter's Hist. of Narrag., 65. See *Muxquata*, and *Teapanock*.

Minacommuck. See *Munnacommuck*.

?Minnechaug: a hill in the n. e. part of Glastonbury. Glast. Centen., 18. In this form, it means 'huckleberry hill,' *minne-adchu-auke*; but it is by no means certain that the modern name is not greatly corrupted.

Mi-oo'ukh-tuk: East Haven. The name, and its pronunciation, are given as President Stiles heard it, in 1787, from an Indian who was born in East Haven. It denotes 'meeting of tidal-rivers' or 'where tidal-rivers come together,' and it probably belonged to "Dragon Point," in Fair Haven, between the estuaries of Quinnipiac and Mill rivers.

?Miossehassaky: "The meadows bordering the Armonck [Byram river] were called *Haseco* and *Miossehassaky*." Bolton's Westchester, ii. 16. "*Miossehassaky* extended from The Brothers [two small streams in Greenwich] to Byram river." Mead's Greenwich, 20; but I do not find this name on the Greenwich records. If genuine, it may be identical with Narr. *Moshassuck* (Providence, R. I.), denoting 'great fresh-meadow' or marshy land.

Mishanups. See *Moshenupsuck*.

Misquam'teuk, Squom'acuk (Narr.): the southwestern part of the township of Westerly, R. I., near the mouth of Pawcatuck river, "and towards the southernmost end, being a neck." See Potter's Narrag., 244. The varieties of form of this name are innumerable: *Misquamicoke*, *Misquamakuck*, *Ascomicuti*, *Squamcot*, *Misquamacut*, etc. It comes from Narr. *mishquamaug*, *m'squamaug*, 'salmon,' and *auke* 'place' (or, with the locative affix, *ut*), and denotes a place for taking salmon.

Missatchawag (Moh.): in the w. bounds of the Nipmuck country, betw. *Wequepamish* and *Elatt*. See Oweneco's deed to Jas. Fitch, 1684. In Stafford or Somers?

Col. Rec. Lands, iii. 156. For *massa-adchu-auk* 'at the great hill'?

Mistick (Moh.), mod. *Mystic* river, between Stonington and Groton. The name properly belongs to the estuary, *missi-tuk* 'great tidal-river.' The 'great river' of Boston bay, which separates Charlestown from Malden and Chelsea, — its estuary receiving Charles river — bears the same name. See Ind. Geogr. Names, p. 8.

Mistucksuck, -set (Moh.): a brook about two miles e. from Mistick river, running southerly to the head of Quiambaug cove; sometimes called Copp's Brook. The name means 'Mistick brook' (*missituk-suck*), or, 'at little Mistick' (*missituks-et*).

Mohegan, Monheganick (Moh.): the territory occupied by Uncas and his band of Mohegans (*Muhhekaneük*), at the coming of the English. The name was specially appropriated to a tract of land near the great bend of the river Thames, south of Trading Cove, now the township of Montville (including the villages of Uncasville and Mohegan). "Uncas, alias Okoco, the *Monahegan* sachem, in the twist of Pequod river" (J. Winthrop, 1638); "*Monahiggin*, Onkace his town" (R. Williams, 1638); *Monahiganick* (id.); *Munhicke* (Jona. Brewster, 1638). The Thames was sometimes called "Mohegan river," but more commonly, "Pequod river." The Mohegans or *Muhhekanneuk* took their tribe-name from the Algonkin *maingan* 'a wolf' (Chip. *ma-ing-un*, *mi-een'gan*; Cree, *mahteggun*), and *Monheganick* = Chip. *maniganikan* 'country of wolves.'

Momagegwetuck (Quineb.) brook: now Rowland's Brook, in Canterbury; runs southerly to the Quinebaug. Col. Rec. Lands, ii. 166.

?**Monakewego**: Greenwich Point, formerly Elizabeth Neck. Mead's Greenwich, 22.

Monheagan. See *Moheagan*.

Monhunganuck pond: in n. e. corner of Voluntown, on the State line; now Bailey Pond. Miss Larned's map, in Hist. Windham Co.

Montauk. See *Manatuck*.

Montononesuck (Moh.): "brook on which Mr. Winthrop's saw-mill stood," in 1663. Col. Rec., iii. 479. Uncas claimed this as the so. bound of Mohegan land. Called by the English, Alewife Brook. It runs into Bolles's (formerly, Smith's) Cove, about 3 m. above New London.

[**Montowese**: a railroad station and post-office in East Haven, named from *Mantowese*, an Indian, the son or nephew of Sowheag of Mattabesic, who conveyed to the planters of New Haven, in 1638, his lands north of Quinnipiac. N. H. Col. Rec., i. 5. His name (a diminutive of *Manito*) means 'Little God.']

Mônuhchogok. See *Manchaug*.

Moopaske: a place where land granted by Stonington to Thomas Minor was laid out to him in 1667. Minor's ms. Diary. The name seems to denote 'black-muddy,' or miry, land (*mœ-pesugke*).

Moodus. See *Machemoodus*.

Moosamuttuck (Moh.): a Mohegan name of the East River of Manunketuck (Guilford), or of a tract of land on this river, in Uncas's second deed to Guilford, 1641. See *Ruttawoo*.

Moosup (formerly, Moosup's) river: flows westerly through Sterling and Plainfield, to the Quinebaug. So called, from *Maussup*, the Narraganset sachem, better known as *Pessicus*, brother of Miantonomo. A pond in the n. e. part of Plainfield (one of the feeders of the river), and a manufacturing village and railroad station in Plainfield, bear the same name.

Moshenupsuck (Moh.): the outlet of *Moshenups* (now *Snipsic*) pond which lies in Tolland, Ellington, and the n. e. angle of Vernon. "*Moshe-nup-suck*, at the so. end of a pond" (Chandler's Survey, 1705) was the n. w. corner bound of the Mohegan country and the s. w. bound of Wabaquasset. The name was transferred to the stream which flowed from the pond, now Hockanum river. "A great pond called *Misshinaps*," Col. Rec. Lds., ii. 118; "*Messhenups* pond," id., iii. 164.

Moshowungganuck (Narr.): a tract allotted to Nini-gret's daughter, by the General Court in 1676. Col. Rec.,

ii. 289. In the n. w. part of Westerly or s. w. part of Hopkinton, R. I., 'on the great bend' (*mashe-wongun-uk*) of Pawcatuck river.

Muchuncohsor Sasqug: the will of William Frost of Uncowa (Fairfield), 1644, devises "meadow lying at Muchuncohsor Sasqug, commonly so called,"—as appears by the record, in Col. Rec., i. 465. This is, perhaps, an error of the recorder, for "Muchumohs or Sasqug." See *Machemus*. and *Sasquanough*.

Munnacomuck: a tract of land, e. of Shepaug river, comprising two-thirds of the township of Roxbury and the n. w. border of Southbury, is described, in an Indian deed to Woodbury, 1686, as "near to the place commonly called by us *Munnacomuck*." Cothren's Woodbury, i. 25. This was, doubtless, the 'island place,' *munnoh-komuk*, made by the divided stream of Shepaug river,—now misnamed "Paquabaug" (q. v.).

2. *Minnacomuck*: an island in a cedar swamp, near Borden's or Chapman pond in Westerly, R. I., about 2 m. east from Pawcatuck bridge. Potter's Narraganset, 65; Parsons's Ind. Names, 17. *Mincamick*, Parsons, 10.

[3. *Mincommuck*: the Great or North Meadow in Hatfield, Mass. Judd's Hadley, 115, 116.]

Munhan, *Manhan*: in Waterbury, on the e. side of Naugatuck river: mentioned in the town records as "Manhan meadow," which, as the name shows, was once 'an island,' *munnohhan*. An offset from the main stream of the Naugatuck flowed on the e. side of the meadow, to the Great Brook. Bronson's Waterbury, 96.

[2. "The brook below *Munhan*, called *Sankwonk*," now *Manhan* river, Easthampton, Mass., was the so. bound on Conn. river of John Pynchon's purchase of Nonotuck (Northampton), 1653. Judd's Hadley, 114, 43. *Munhan* was the island made at the "Ox Bow" of the Connecticut.]

Munhumsqueeg. See *Manhumsqueeg*.

Munnatauckit and *Manittuwond*, are named by Roger Williams, 1637, as islands to which the Pequots came to fish and plant corn; one of which was called by the

English, Plum Island. 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vi. 189, 190. The other was, probably, Fisher's Island. *Munnatawkit* seems to be the equivalent of *Montaukit* (Montauk) and of *Manatuck* with the locative suffix: and the name may have been given to Fisher's Island, from its high western bluff, or its yet higher central hill.

Mussaco. See *Massaco*.

Mukquata, Muxquataug (Narr.): a neck of land in Westerly, R. I., between Babcock's and Quonaquataug ponds, extending to the sea, at Noyes's Point. This tract was in the east border of the Pequot country. It was sometimes called Wecapaug Neck. Potter's Narrag., 56, 267. *Musquetta*, Col. Rec., ii. 228; *Muxquetaugh*, Pres. Stiles, 1761, ms.; *Muxquetau*, C. Rec. Lands, i. 435. From Narrag. *muskēchōge* 'rushes,' a 'place of rushes'—or, *mukkosqu* 'meadow,' from the same root.

Mystick. See *Mistick*.

Nagatosett. See *Oxecoset*.

Naiwayonk, mod. **Noank**: a point of land, west of Mistick bay, in Groton: *Noāngk*, *Noīānk*, Pres. Stiles, ms. 1761. In the Records of the Comm'rs of the U. Colonies, it is variously written, *Naiwayonk*, *Nowayonk*, *Neweacke*, *Narveage*, *Nawayack*, *Nawyunckque*, etc. It is the Mohegan equivalent of Mass. *naīag* 'a point.' See *Nayaug*.

Namareck, -roake, Namelake: on or near Connecticut river in East Windsor, no. of Namerick (now further corrupted to "May Luck") brook. Stiles's Windsor, 111-113; Judd's Hadley, 43. Dialectic variations, and corruptions, of *nam'e-auke* or *nameock* 'fishing place.'

Nameock, Nameaug (Moh.): New London; *name-auk* 'fishing place,' or where fish are taken. *Nameocke*, Gov. Hopkins, 1648; otherwise, *Nameugg*, *Nameacke*, *Nammiog*, *Namyok*, etc.

Namucksuck (Moh.): on the w. side of Thames river, 4 or 5 miles above New London. Hist. N. London, 123. The name designates a 'fishing-place (*name-auk*) at the outlet (*suck*)' or mouth of a brook—which may have been Oxopaugsuck or Cochikuack brook, near Uncasville.

?Nansquatôg (Nipm.): a tract on Quinebaug river, "above the meeting of the two rivers," sold by a Nipmuck Indian in 1684. Stonington T. Rec. Lands.

?Nantasket brook: in the s. e. part of Pomfret, running no. to Mashamoquet brook near its junction with the Quinebaug. Miss E. D. Larned, from a deed in 1714.

Narraganset: the anglicized name of the country of the *Nahiganeük* (*Nanhigganeuck*), the "Nahicans" of the early Dutch explorers. The tribal name denotes 'people of the point,' from their original location near Point Judith pond and its west branch, Fish pond: from *naïag*, 'a point of land' (dimin. *naïagans*); with the locative affix, *Naïaganset* 'at or about the point.' See my edition of R. Williams's Key, p. 22 (note). Wequapaug brook (q. v.), about 4 m. east of Pawcatuck river was the boundary between the Narragansets and their enemies, the Pequot-Mohegans.

Narshapogge. See *Neeshapaug*.

Nashaway, Nashawog. See *Ashawog*.

Natchaug river: formed by the union of Bigelow's and Still rivers in Eastford, flows s. s. w. through Chaplin, receives Mount Hope river, in the s. e. part of Mansfield, and joins Willimantic river, near Willimantic borough, to form the Shetucket. Its name is transferred from a tract of 'land between' the rivers, *nashau-auke*. See *Ashawog*.

Naubuc: in Glastonbury; "a broad plain extending from Roaring brook to E. Hartford line." Glast. Centenn., 18. *Nabuck*, 1684, Col. Rec., iii. 163, 246. The west and n. w. part of Glastonbury, a village, and post-office, retain the name. Formerly, it was occasionally written and pronounced *Hanahbake* or *Hanabuc* (Barber's Hist. Coll., 93; Glast. Centenn., 18), and in these forms the original *a'upauk* 'flooded' or 'overflowed' land, is more easily detected than in the established corruption, *Naubuc*.

Naug'atuck: a name transferred to the river from some locality on or near it, and from the river to the valley and town. "*Nagatuck* river" was named in the first deed to Thomas Wheeler, in 1657, and "*Narwcotuck* river," in an Indian deed, 1668; but elsewhere it is, "the river that cometh

from *Nawgatuck*," 1676 (Col. Rec., ii. 304); "towards "*Nagantucks*," 1672 (id. 233); "the fishing place at *Nauga-tuck*," reserved in an Indian deed of land, now in Seymour village, in 1678 (Orcutt's Derby, 70). Pres. Stiles gave the pronunciation of the name, as he heard it from a Paugesset Indian in 1787, "*Nau-ka-tungk*, or Derby Bridge": and this confirms the traditional origin of the name, from a remarkable single tree, which probably served as a land mark, *naukot-tungk* (Mass. *nequt-tugk*) 'one tree.' This tree is said to have stood near Rock Rimmon, in what is now Seymour. See Barber's Hist. Coll.; Bronson's Waterbury, 15; Orcutt's Derby, xciv. (and compare p. 443, where the writer proposes 'fishing place at the falls,' as a translation of the name which he thinks may be a corruption of *Amaug-suck*. This interpretation is inadmissible, since *amaug* is an inseparable generic, used *only at the end* of a compound name, where it is equivalent to *nameaug*, at the beginning. Comp. *Nameaug* and *Namucksuck*.)

Nawbesetuck: in Mansfield, formerly called 'the Ponds', or 'Ponds Place.' The name comes from the pond (*nuppees*) at Mansfield Centre: *nuppeet ohke* 'land at the Pond.'

Nayantacawnick (Narr.): an island, proposed by Roger Williams, as a suitable place of residence for the captive Pequots, in 1637. 4 M. H. C., vi. 201. For *Nayantacaw-muck* 'over against Niantic'? Fisher's Island? or Plum Island?

Nayantaquit, *Nianticut*: the territory occupied by the sea-side Indians, e. and w. of the Pequot country, about the 'river points' of Pawcatuck, Thames, and Niantic rivers. *Naïantukq-ut* (Narrag. and Moh.) signifies 'at a point of land on a (tidal) river,' or estuary:—

1. Western Nianticut, betw. Thames river and the Connecticut. The territory best known by the name, *Nehantick*, *Naantucke*, *Naihantick*, etc., mod. *Niantic*, is about Niantic bay and river, in East Lyme and the w. part of Waterford. "Pequot Nayantaquit," mentioned by R. Williams, 1637–38, appears to have been in New London and the s. e. part of Waterford, near Alewife Cove.

2. Eastern Nianticut (Roger Williams's "Nayanticut hither,") was betw. Pawcatuck river and Point Judith, R. I.,

along the line of salt ponds. The fort of Ninigret, chief sachem of the eastern Niantics, was on Fort Neck, on the great pond in Charlestown.

Nayaug, Nayage: the 'point' or 'corner' (*naïag*) between Roaring brook and Conn. river, in the s. w. part of Glastonbury. See *Naiwayonk*.

2. The south point of Mason's Island, in Mystic bay.

Nayump: a bound of land sold to Moses Wheeler of Stratford, by Womphege, in 1659, "along Potatuck [Housatonic] river, the east end of it being on a small river which they say is *Nayump*," and the w. end bounded, its whole length, on "a great rock;" from which, or from some other rock, came the name *naï-ompsk* 'point of rock.' The land was taken into Stratford by the extension of the bounds of that town northward. Col. Rec., iii. 164. The small river, called Far Mill river, in the lower part of its course to the Housatonic, divides Stratford and Huntington.

2. *Nayumps*: "a place called *Nayumps*," between Beacon Hill river (near the so. line of Naugatuck) and Lebanon brook (running into the Naugatuck at Beacon Falls), was sold by Cockapatana and other Indians, in 1709. Orcutt's Derby, 119. The name may have belonged to High Rock on the w. side of the river (above Beacon Falls village), or to some less remarkable 'point of rock' on the e. side. A school-district in Beacon Falls, about 2 m. east of the Naugatuck, is called *Nyumphs*.

Neastoquaheagunnuck (Quineb.): claimed as an e. bound of Quinebaug lands, not far from Atchaubenuck, the s. e. corner. C. R. Lands, ii. 308. *Easterig* and *Eascoheague*, in the s. w. part of West Greenwich (and n. w. part of Exeter), R. I., are modern corruptions of the name.

Nehantic. See *Nayantaquit*.

Nekeequoweese: the Mohegan name of Quonaquataug pond, in Charlestown, R. I., near the sea. Wecapaug brook runs into it, near the west end. See Indian Map, in Mass. Archives, xxx. 113; Potter's Narrag., 267. *Pespataug* was another name for this pond.

Nemonunck: 'Nemo's place,' easterly from the Great

Falls of the Quinebaug, where Nemo, a kinsman of Ayumps, the Quinebaug sachem, had a fort. Ind. Testimony, 1716. It was at Acquiunk, a point at the junction of the Quinebaug and Assawog rivers, now in Danielsonville. Miss Larned's Hist. of Windham Co., i. 4.

Nepash. See *Nepaug*.

Nepaug: a small stream running through New Hartford from n. w. to s. e., to Farmington river; which gives the name to a village and post-office. On Blodgett's map, *Nepash*. The two forms may stand for the two forms of the plural of *nippe* 'water': *nipplog* and *nipplesh* 'waters': but more probably the modern name has lost the first syllable of the original, and stands for either *nunnipaug* 'fresh pond' or *wunnepaug* 'good pond,' with reference to the source of the stream, "Shepherd's Pond."

Neeshapaug, Nashapog: from *neesh* 'two' and *paug* 'pond,' described in Weramaug's deed of 1716 as "two ponds near together": in (West) Goshen, sources of the east branch of Shepaug river. The larger, *Mashepaug* 'great pond' (now Tyler's pond), by contraction '*Shepaug*, gave a name to the river: the smaller is now called West Side pond: on Blodgett's map it is "*Pauge* pond." On the early Goshen records (see Power's Centen. Address, 17) the small pond is called *Narshapogge*. (A modern map gives the name of *Marshapogge* to both.) See *Nisopack*.

Neshunganeset brook: near the junction of Ashawog with Pawcatuck river. Potter's Narragansett, 65. In Hopkinton, R. I., near the Connecticut line?

Newashe: South Windsor; the land between Scantic and Podunk rivers. Ind. deed of 1636, on Windsor Records. In 1614, the Dutch explorers of the Connecticut, found an Indian town, fortified by a stockade, in lat. $41^{\circ} 48'$ no., very near the mouth of Podunk river, if their observation was well taken: the Indians were called *Nawaas*, and their sagamore was *Morahieck*. See De Laet's Novus Orbis (ed. 1633), p. 72. *Newashe* is probably the equivalent of the Dutch *Nawaas*; but I can make nothing of the name in either form.

Newichawannak (Nipm.): a hill in the s. e. part of Pomfret and n. e. part of Brooklyn, near which Gov. Belcher's "Manor of Wiltshire" was laid out, in 1714. Conn. Arch., T. & L. iii. 29. "*Newitchawannah* hills," in Col. Rec. Lands, ii. 203. The name means 'at the fork of the streams.' See Compos. Ind. Geogr. Names, 12.

Niantic. See *Nayantaquit*.

Nipmuck, -mug, Nipnet: the territory of the Nipmuck i. e. the 'fresh water' Indians. From *nippe* 'fresh water'; *nip-amaug* 'fresh-water fishing-place'; *nippenit* 'in a place of water' or 'well-watered.' *Nipmucks*, i. e. 'fresh water fishermen' was a general name for the inland Indians betw. eastern Massachusetts and the valley of the Connecticut. Their principal seats were no. of the Conn. line, in Worcester county, Mass., and along Nipmuck (now Blackstone) river. "The Nipmuck path" led up from Wequagnoc on the Shetucket, near Norwich Town, by the valley of Abaquag (Little) river, to Abaquag meadow. Conn. Arch., T. & L. ii. 271.

Nippowance. See *Rippowams*.

Nipsic, Nipsuck: "an elevated plateau, nearly in the centre of the town of Glastonbury." Glast. Centenn., 18. "A clear, cool, bubbling fountain" of ferruginous water, "for more than one hundred years has been known in the vicinity by the name of the 'pool at Nipsuck.'" Ibid., and Pease and Niles's Gazetteer, 1819. From *nippis*, *nips*, 'a pool' and *auke* 'place.'

Nisopack: a pond in Ridgefield. Rev. S. Goodrich, 1800. The equivalent of *Neshapang* (q. v.) meaning 'two ponds' or 'double pond.' The name belonged, either, to Great and Little Ponds, so called, (the former, near the n. w. corner of Redding,) or to "Bennett's ponds," near the Danbury line.

?Nisquitanxset (Narr.): land in Westerly and Charlestown, R. I., east of, between Misquamicut and Wecapaug, on the sea. Potter's Narrag., 249; Parsons, 19.

?Niuppaquashneag brook: runs southerly from Pocata-paug pond in Chatham, to Salmon river, in Haddam neck,

opposite Mount Tom. C. Rec. Lands, i. 436. Now called Pine brook. The name, evidently corrupted, probably represents *wunni-appaquosinne-auke* 'good flag place' or where flags (*appoquosinash*, for making mats, etc.) are plenty. Comp. *Abaquag*, and *Wabaquasset*.

Nonnewaug: the e. branch of Pomperaug river, in Woodbury; originally, a tract of land on or near that river, *nunnaw-auke* (*nunoh-ohke*, Eliot,) 'dry land.' It gave a name to one of the Indian proprietors of the township, a Potatuck, who appears in Indian deeds (printed in Cothren's Woodbury, 27-30.) as *Nunnawauk*, *Nunnawake*, *Nunnawaake*; "*Nonnewauk* of Potatuck," 1705 (Col. Rec. Lds., ii. 377); *Nonawak* (N. Milford deed, 1703); *Nanawaug*, 1711 (Orcutt's Derby, 120).

Noosapoge (Narr.): a fresh pond in Westerly, R. I. Its e. end was in the w. bounds of land laid out to Harvard college, in the Pequot country, 1675. Stonington T. Rec. Lds., ii. 86. For *Neeshapaug*? or, *Nóosup-paug* 'beaver pond'?

Noroton neck: in s. w. corner of Darien, betw. Goodwifé river and Noroton bay. The river which divides Darien from Stamford retains the name. Huntington's Stamford, 6, 154; C. R. Lds., ii. 322. Another form of *Roarwayton*, or *Roaton*, the sachemdom of Piamikee. See *Roarwayton*.

Norwalk: the modern form of a name which first appears in the Colonial Records as *Norwaake*, *Norwauke*, and *Norwaack*. C. R., i. 210, 224, 228. In the Indian deed to Roger Ludlow (as printed) "the river called *Norwake*" is the w. bound. Hall's Norwalk, 30, 31. Elsewhere, *Norwoake* (1662), *Norwake* (1661), etc. The fact that the modern spelling of the name was not generally adopted for ten years after the purchase and settlement of the town, is a sufficient reason for rejecting the traditional derivation from the day's "north walk," to which the bounds of the plantation were extended, from the sea. The name seems to be the equivalent of *Nayaug*, *Noyack*, *Nyack*, etc., 'a point of land.'

Nuequiauke: land on the forks of Salmon river, sold by Scanan to Rich. Lord, 1659. Col. Rec., ii. 97; C. R. Lds., iii. 36.

Nunkertunk. See *Wanungatuck*.

Nupskonaug (1681), *Nipsquanauge* (1691): a tract of land at "the west end of Little Lebanon," granted to John Tracy. Miss F. M. Caulkins, ms. In Bozrah?

Nyumphs. See *Nayump* (2).

Obscob. See *Webomskat*.

Obwebituck. See *Anquebatuck*.

Ohomowauke (Moh.): a hiding place of the Pequots, in the Pine Swamp (Cuppacommock), now in Ledyard. Roger Williams (in 3 M. H. C., i. 163) gives the meaning of the name, "owls' nest:" literally, 'owl-place,' or a resort of owls, *ohwomau-auke*.

Onagunset. See *Wunnegunset*.

Oneco: a station on the N. Y. and N. E. Railroad (and a post-office), in Sterling, near the e. line of the State, are so named, from Oneco, or Oweneco, a son of Uncas, the Mohegan sachem.

?Orenaug: given by Cothren, Hist. of Woodbury, i. 12, as (the Indian?) name of the rocky hill e. of the main street, in Woodbury.

Oronoke. See *Woronoke*.

Ousatonic. See *Housatonic*.

Ouschankamaug: a part of Windsor, or some locality in ancient Windsor bounds. Stiles's Windsor, 19. Probably, a 'fishing-place for eels, or lampreys.' (Del. *schachamek*, an eel, from *ouschacheu* 'smooth, slippery': *schachaméki* "the place of eels," Heckewelder's Indian Names.) *Skunkamug* appears to be a contraction, or corruption of this name: and *Chesechankamuck* (q. v.) is perhaps an equivalent, with the prefix of *che* (for *k'che*) 'great.'

Oweantonoc. See *Weantinock*.

Ow-wee-on-hung-ga-nuck (Moh.): a place "where the people go to catch salmon" on Willimantic river, "half a mile below the road from Hartford to Woodstock." Chandler's Survey, 1705: *Owwaenunggannunck*, ibid. (Map). Between Willington and Tolland.

Ox'eco'set: creek and salt-meadow in Stonington, 1½ m. northeasterly from the borough, on the road to Westerly, R. I.

This, the modern form of the name, forbids analysis. If it nearly represents the Indian pronunciation, it might be resolved into *oggusse* 'small' (comp. *Oxopaugsuck*) and *coisset* 'place of small pine trees': or might be formed from *okkisségo* 'productive,' 'fertile' (Pierson): but neither of these interpretations seems appropriate to the locality that now bears the name. *Nagatoset* and "*Nagatosuck* meadow" (named in Manasseh Minor's diary, 1699,) perhaps belong to the same locality.

Oxopaugsuck (Moh.): now *Oxoboxo*, *Okseboksee*, and *Oxyboxy*; "a small pond in the no. parish of New London [now Montville] and a wild dashing brook which issues from it and flows s. e. to the Thames," near Uncasville. Miss Caulkins's New London, 123. Otherwise written, *Opseboxuk*, *Abscubogsset*, *Abscubogsuck*. From *ogusse-paug* 'small pond' and *suck* 'outlet,' i. e. the brook which flows out of the small pond. See *Cochikuack*.

?Pabachimusk (as printed in Stiles's Hist. of Windsor, 106): the Second Meadow on the e. side of Windsor (Farmington) river; next no. of Tauchaug. Ind. Deed, 1665. At a sharp bend, where the river 'turns aside' (*pâpâchau*) eastward. In the last syllable, *musk* is, probably, an error of the recorder or copyist, for *muck*; and if so, the name designates a 'fishing place at the turning-place' of the river.

Pabaquamsque (Moh.): on Quinebaug river; granted to Thos. Tracy, 1695: *Babaquamshek*, 1680. Miss F. M. Caulkins, ms. Named from a 'cleft rock,' *papokqu'ompsk*.

Pachaug: river in Voluntown and Griswold, giving a name to a school-district and manufacturing village. Its principal source is Paucamaug (now Beach) pond, on the R. I. line. Flowing south by west, across Voluntown, it 'turns aside' (*pâchau*) in the so. part of Griswold (below Doaneville) and runs north by west, with many windings, to Hopeville, when it turns again, to the west, and enters the Quinebaug at Jewett City. *Pachaug* = *pâchau-auke* denotes a 'turning-place' whence, perhaps, the river's name: but comp. *Pochaug* river (in Westbrook). There is a *Pachaug* Neck, on Taunton

River, Mass., and *Patchogue*, in Brookhaven, L. I., is, probably, the same name (though one or the other of these names may stand for *pōtsai*, *pōchóag*, or *pōchag* (Eliot), Del. *putscheek*, 'a corner' or 'recess').

Pachgatgoch: a hill in the s. w. part of Kent (Conn. Arch., Indians, ii. 76, 80), and a Moravian mission-station near it; now *Scatacook*, q. v. An aged Scatacook Indian, in 1859, recognized, in both these names, corruptions of Moh. *Pishgachtigok*, signifying, "the confluence of two streams." Morav. Monuments in Conn., 75. Compare Chip. *Beketigwēiag* "where the river divides" (Baraga); the eastern *Piscataqua*, and *Piscataquog*; and see *Scatacook*.

Pachquadnach (Moh.): a Moravian mission-station, established about 1744, on the e. border of Indian Pond, in the n. w. corner of Sharon. This station was afterwards called *Wequadnach* (q. v.). It was west of Poconnuck (i. e. 'clear land') mountain, now called Indian mountain. See Memor. of Morav. Monuments in Conn., 65, 68, 75. The name is from *pohque* 'clear, bare,' *-adené* 'mountain,' and *auke* 'place, land.'

Pacousett. See *Pocasset*, *Paugasset*.

Padaquonk. See *Pattaquonk*.

?Paghmaigah (Moh.): a tract n. and e. of Massapeag; now in Montville. Uncas's deed to Rich. Haughton, in C. R. Lands, i. 277.

?Pagonchaumischau: land sold by Masecup (of Hartford) to Jona. Gilbert. Conn. Arch., Court Papers, 123.

Pahecupog. See *Pauquapaug*.

Pahegansuc*, *Pegansic, hill: in the s. e. part of Glastonbury, (Glast. Centenn., 16), "three miles east from Conn. river" (Col. Rec. Lds., i. 420). It is called "Bare [Bear?] Hill" in the Glastonbury Records.

Pahquioke: in Danbury. See *Paquiang* (2).

***Pampaskeshanke*, [-auke?]**: the west boundary of Runkinhege's deed to Norwalk, 1652. Hall's Norwalk, 36. Goodwife's River, in Darien? Comp. *Paupasquachuke*.

Panaheconnok*, *Panauecannuck: a pond so. of the Mass. line, "at or near Weataug," in Salisbury; called "North

Pond," in 1743. Col. Rec. Lands, iv. 440-41, 601. The larger of the "Twin Lakes," lately misnamed "Washinging."

Paquanage. See *Poquannoc*.

Paquiaug, Pahquioke, Poquaug, etc.: denotes 'clear land,' 'open country,' *pauqui-auke*. (Comp. *Poquannoc* 'cleared land,' i. e. land from which the trees and underbrush have been removed; and *Poquetannoc* 'broken land,' land under cultivation.) The name assumes various forms:

1. *Pyquag, Pyquaag*: Wethersfield (meadows). Col. Rec., i. 19.

2. *Pahquioke, Paquiaug*, etc.: Danbury (plain). Col. Rec., iii. 142, 240.

3. *Poquiogh*: a tract e. of Jordan's cove, Waterford. N. London Records. "*Poquoyok* or *Uhuio* River" (Miss F. M. Caulkins, ms.)

4. "*Puckquahaks* plain," in Milford. See *Poquahang*. [In other States: *Poquaig*, or *Panquiaug*, in Athol, Mass., on Miller's river, al. *Payquaoge, Payquage* (Worcester Mag., ii. 293), *Paquayag* (Conn. Rec., ii. 353); and *Paquayag, Powquiag*, "about Hudson's river" (Conn. Rec., ii. 472). *Pequawket* and *Pigwacket*, Fryeburgh, Me., are forms of the same name, with the locative affix; *pauqu'auk-it* 'at, or on, the open land.']

Pasbeshauke (Niantic): at the mouth of Conn. river. J. Winthrop, Jr., 1636, in 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vi. 514. "*Pashpeshauks* alias Saybrooke Forte," in Indian deed to Lyon Gardiner, 1639. Wequash (Mason's guide to the Pequot fort in 1637) who lived "about Connecticut river's mouth (Winthrop, ii. 74); describes himself as "of *Pasquishunk*" (or "*Pashquishook*") in 1641. See Smith's Guilford, 10, 69. Notwithstanding the unlikeness of the names, both may denote the same locality: but comp. *Pattaquasset*.

Pascoag (Narr.): river, in Burrillville, R. I., runs easterly, to Branch river. The name belongs to 'land at the branch' or crotch of the rivers.

Passenchau: meadow, "on the no. side of a creek," in Middletown (old bounds). Geo. Hubbard's will, in Hartf. Prob. Rec., iv. 227.

Passquēssit: the e. end of Fisher's Island. Pres. Stiles, Itinerary, 1761.

Passquesit: a small pond and brook, in the no. part of Charlestown, R. I.: al. *Pasknuisset*, *Posquissit*. Parsons, Ind. Names in R. I., 21.

Pattaquasset (Niantic): "alias Conn. river's mouth." Recs. U. Cols. (ms.) 1647. *Pataquasak*, in Uncas's deed to Saybrook, 1666. Lynde's Point, and the s. e. part of Old Saybrook. See *Pasbeshauke*.

Pattaquonk (*Pad-*, *Pate-*): a hill in Saybrook (old bounds) near the Haddam line, which gave a name to the parish that now constitutes the town of Chester. *Pattacunk*, Col. Rec., 1761; *Patequonque*, 1761.

There was an Indian "hot-house," or sweating place, in this hill (see *Pissepunk*), from which—or from the general shape of the hill, resembling a round wigwam (*puttuckakaun*, R. W., Key, 31)—came the name, meaning 'round place.'

2. A hill of moderate elevation in East Lyme, near Niantic bay; called by the English, "Sergeant's Head." Hist. New London, 171.

Pattaquonset, *Pattguanset*: a pond, near the village of East Lyme; *Pattagawonset*, Pease & Niles's Gazetteer. Pataguanset (formerly *Mamacock*) brook flows from it to the Sound, a little w. of Black Point. The name seems to be a diminutive of *Pattaquonk*, with the locative suffix; 'at, or near, the small round-place'—hill, wigwam, or sweat-house. The same name, apparently, is found in R. Island: *Petequonset* and *Peteconset* bottoms, on the borders of Pawtuxet river, near Pontiac Mills. Parsons's Ind. Names in R. I., 23.

Pattaquottuck: "six or seven miles from Woodstock," 1687; C. Arch., T. & L., ii. 163; Col. Rec. Lds., ii. 163. *Pottaquattic*, Miss Larned's Map. A factory village in the so. e. part of Thompson, on Five Mile river, retains a suggestion of the name, as *Quaddic* (*Quanduc*, on Lester's Map, 1833; *Quassuc*, Hopkins's Map, 1859). Comp. *Pawtuckquachooge*.

Pathigwadchaug. See *Pawtuckquachooge*.

Pattomog. See *Tatomok*.

Paucamack: pond betw. Voluntown and Exeter, R. I.,

the source of Pachaug river: "*Pocammack* or Beech pond" (Rev. L. Hart's Account of Preston, 1801); now Beach pond; On Lockwood's map of R. I. (1819), "*Wolapeconek* pond." On some old maps, the same name, *Pocamuck*, is given to Avery's pond, near the s. e. corner of Preston. *Paucamack*, = *pauqu'amaug*, means 'clear' (or 'open') fishing-place: but in one record the name occurs as *Ptuckcommuck*, which may mean either 'round house (or enclosure)' *p'tukki-komuk*, or 'round fishing-place,' *p'tukki-amaug*. *Wolapeconek* is, certainly, 'fine clear (or open) land,' *wulli* (= *wunne*) - *paquonuk*.

***Paudowaumset*:** Winthrop's Neck, New London. Pres. Stiles, 1761, ms. So called from some 'jutting rock' or ledge, *patowe-ompsk*, at or near the river. *Pohtaiyomsek* (which see) is another form of the same name.

***Paug*.** See *Neeshapaug*; *Pishatipaug*.

***Paugasset, Pawgasuck*:** "by Derby Ferry and about Derby Neck." Pres. Stiles (ms. 1761),—who writes the name, as pronounced by a Paugusset Indian, *Pawghkeesuck*. *Pawgasset*, N. Haven Recs., 1642; *Pawgasuck*, *Pagasett*, Conn. Recs., ii. 249, 513. The name denotes a place 'at which a strait widens,' where 'the narrows *open out*.' *Pocasset*, *Powakasick*, at Tiverton, R. I.; *Pocasset*, in Sandwich, Mass.; *Pequusset* and *Pigsusset* (at the widening of Charles river, Watertown, Mass.) are other forms of the name; and see *Pocasset* (in Chatham, Conn.).

***Paugwonk, Pogwonk*:** a small pond in the s. e. part of Salem. The tract known as *Paugunt*, or the *Paugwonk* lands, included all or nearly all the township of Salem. Col. Rec., iii. 93. On one modern map, *Paugwonk* becomes "Carr Pond"; another transforms it to "Fairy Lake." The interpretation of the old name as "crooked pond," which was given in a note to Col. Recs. Conn., iii. 93, is certainly wrong: but I can offer no other, unless we may find in *Pogwonk* another of the many corruptions of *Poquanoc* (*pauquun-uk*) 'cleared land,' or its Mohegan equivalent.

***Paukyowohhog*:** near the mouth of Prior's (or Varnum's) brook, in Canterbury. C. R. Lands, iii. 166. *Poakyowohhog*, *ibid.* 168; "which brook runs into the [Quinebaug]

river, at *Payhoāhoge*," *ibid.* The name — which may be another corruption of *Polquiauke* or *Paquiaug* 'clear land' — was transferred to the brook.

Paupasquachuke (Moh.): land betw. Pachaug river and the no. line of (North) Stonington, laid out to William Billings in 1681. C. R. Lds., iii. 100. Now in the so. part of Voluntown or Griswold. The name means 'double-hill land,' *pāpasku-adchu-auke*; where there is either a 'double hill,' or, one hill opposite another. (Comp. *Pampaskeshanke*.)

Pauquapaug: 'clear, or open pond', *pauqui-paug*; of frequent occurrence; under various forms (some of which cannot be confidently distinguished from corrupt forms of *pukwi-* (or *appukqui-*) *paug* 'flaggy pond.' See *Abaquag*): —

1. *Pahcupog* (Narr.), a pond in the east bounds of land set out to Herman Garret, the Niantic sachem, in 1676 (Col. Recs., ii. 314); now in Charlestown, R. I. Otherwise called *Cockumpaug*.

2. *Pequabuck* (al. *Poquaback*, *Paquabang*) river, in Plymouth, Bristol, Plainville, and Farmington, flowing into the Tunxis, doubtless takes its name from its principal source, now called "Marshy Pond," betw. East Plymouth and Bristol.

3. *Pauquapaug* brook, no. of New Milford bounds, and w. of the west branch of Aspetock river. C. R. Lands, iii. 384. The name must have been transferred from some pond in the vicinity, — perhaps, Hatch pond, in South Kent.

4. *Paquabang* is given on Cothren's map, Hist. of Woodbury, i. 21, as the name of an *island* in Shepaug river, in Roxbury: but, if not of modern invention, it must have been transferred to this island from a pond. (The Indian name of this island was *Munnacommuck*, q. v.)

Pautapaug, mod. ***Pettipaug***: part of the town of Essex: al. *Poattapoge* (1657), *Potabauge* (1676), *Potopague* (1761), etc.: originally, the name of the North Cove, an arm of Connecticut river. It denotes a bay or cove that has a narrow inlet from a river or the sea. Eliot uses *potuppog* and *-pag*, for 'bay,' in Joshua xv. 2, 5; mod. Abnaki, *podebag*. The literal meaning is, a 'bulging out' or 'jutting' (*potōae*) of the water, inland.

[*Pottapoug* pond, in s. e. part of Dana, Mass., has an outlet to Chicopee river. Whitney's Worc. County, 176. *Potopaco*, of Capt. John Smith's map of Virginia, now transformed to "Port Tobacco" (Md.), is another form of this name. *Bideauboch* (Bellin's map, 1744), pronounced by the modern Micmacs *Petod'bok'*, was the Indian name of Lake Bras d' Or (= Labrador) on Cape Breton, which is connected with the ocean by two straits.

Pautipaug, Pootapaug: in Sprague (formerly the n. e. part of Franklin) w. of Shetucket river; the name of an ecclesiastical society and a school district. *Patapogue*, Rev. Dr. Nott, 1800, ms.; *Pootapaug*; Portipaug, etc. Though spelled and pronounced nearly like the preceding name, it probably has a different meaning, and may have denoted a boggy meadow or miry land—related to Chip. *petobeg* 'a bog' (Schoolcraft), and Abnaki *poteba* 'to sink in the mire.'

[*Petapawage*, and, with locative affix, *Petaupauket*, were Indian names of a part of Groton, Mass.]

Pawcatuck river: the e. boundary of Connecticut, from the point at which it receives Ashawog river, southward to the sea. Whether the name originally belonged to the river, or to the territory w. of it (the east part of Stonington) cannot be positively determined. Sometimes the territory is mentioned as *Pawcatucket*, i. e. 'at Pawcatuck': e. g. "some *Pawkeatucket* Indians" (Gov. Hopkins, 1648, in 4 M. H. C., vi. 341); but more commonly without the locative affix: "land at *Paquatuck*" (Mass. Rec., ii. 241, 1648); "the old *Poccatuck* path" (Deed of Uncas, 1650); *Pwokatucke* (R. Williams, 1649); "trading house at *Pawcatuck*," near "that river" (Col. Rec., 204); "inhabitants of Mistick and *Pauca-tuck*" (Ib. 293); *Poquatocke* (Tho. Minor, 1656); "the river called *Paukatuck*," 1666 (Col. Rec., ii. 34, 37); *Pacatuck* (id., iii. 275) etc. If the name belonged first to the territory—the eastern part of the Pequot country—it certainly stands for *Paquat-auke*, i. e. 'Pequot land': but if, as is on the whole more probable, it belonged to the river, the first two syllables stand either for *pauqua* 'clear, open,' or for *pagwa* 'shallow,' and the last syllable, *tuk*, denotes a 'tidal river.'

Yet neither analysis satisfactorily disposes of the name of *Paucatuck* or *Pacatuck* (1688) brook, in West Springfield, Mass.

Pawtucket (Narr.), **Powntucket** (Quineb.): at the Great Falls on the Quinebaug river, at Danielsonville. "*Powntuck* is a general name for all falls" (Chandler's Survey, and Conn. Archives, 'Indians,' i. 54): "*Pau-tuck-et*, sometimes pronounced *Pown-tuck-uck*" (C. Rec. Lands, ii. 305, 310).

[2. *Pawtucket*: at the falls on Blackstone's or Pawtucket river, in North Providence, R. I.; "which river is called in Indian *Pautuck* (which signifies, a fall) because there the fresh water falls into the salt-water." Indian Test., in Col. Rec., iii. 276. "*Poountucket*, now *Patucket Falls*" (Pres. Stiles, ms.).

3. *Patucket*: at the falls on Conn. river, at South Hadley, Mass.

4. *Patucket*: "a great fishing place on one of the falls of the Merrimac" (Winslow, 3 M. H. Coll., iv. 81): now, Lowell, Mass. See Mass. Rec., i. 290.]

Pautuxet, Powtuxet: 'at the little falls' of the Quinebaug, at Jewett City in Griswold: "*Powen-tux-it*, sometimes pronounced *Powen-tux-uck*, Little Falls" (Quineb. Ind. testimony, 1701, in C. Arch., T. & L., ii. 187; C. R. Lands, ii. 308, 310). *Pautucks* (= *Pautuck-ese*) is the diminutive of *pautuck*, and with the locative affix makes *pautuck-es-it*, or *pautuxet*.

[2. *Pawtuxet*: at the falls, betw. Cranston and Warwick, R. I., on the river to which they give a name.

3. *Pawtuxent* falls, on Pawcatuck river, near Westerly, R. I. Parsons, 21.

4. *Patuxet, Patuxat*: Plymouth, Mass. Mourt's Rel. (Dexter's ed.), 84, 99; so-named, from some 'little fall,' probably on Town Brook, the outlet of Billington Sea.]

Pawtuckquachooge (Quineb. or Moh.): a place "at the no. end of Egunk hill, where a great spring issues out and runs down into Moosup's" river. Chandler's Survey, 1705: he wrote the name, "*Pat-hig-wad-chang*." Hyems

(Ayumps) the Quinebaug sachem had a fort there, in 1673. C. Arch., T. & L., ii. 187-8. *Poughtugwoitchaug*, in Col. Rec., iii. 149. Near the line betw. Plainfield and Sterling. The name seems to be formed from *petukqui* (Narr. *puttuckqui*) 'round' and *wadchu* 'hill' or 'mountain': *petukqu'adchu-uk* 'at the round hill'; but I do not know that there is any such hill, near the locality indicated, that authorizes this interpretation. Possibly for *pautuck-wadchu* 'falls hill.'

Peagscomsuck: an island in Quinebaug river, near the mouth of "a great brook" (Oweneco's grant to J. Fitch), which gave a name to a tract of land on the west side of the river, and to the plantation that became the town of Canterbury; al. *Pigscomsuck*, *Pidgecomsuck* (C. R. Lands, ii. 166), etc. The island is about half a mile above the mouth of Varnum's brook, near Packersville in Plainfield. See *Paukyowohhog*. (Comp. *Pesquamscot*, a name of Warden's pond, So. Kingstown, R. I. Potter's Naragansett, p. 11.)

Peagwompsh (Moh.): the upper part of Moosup's river, or a branch of that river, "near 3 miles e. from the no. end of Egunk hill." C. R. Lands, iii. 169. In Sterling, near the R. I. line.

Pequabuck: river in Plymouth, Bristol, Plainville, and Farmington. See *Pauquapang* (2).

Pequannoc. See *Poquannoc*.

Pequot, -od: a name given by the English to the w. part of the conquered Pequot country, near Pequot (New London) harbor. A grant for a plantation "at or near Pequod" was made to John Winthrop, jun., by the Mass. Court, in 1644; and next year Roger Williams addresses him "at *Pequet*": but Williams often wrote the name with the locative affix, "*Pequatit*."

The tribe to which Connecticut and Narraganset Indians gave the appellation of *Pequittbog* or *Paquatauog*, i. e. 'destroyers,' and the English that of *Pequots*, was a branch of the *Muhhekanneuk*. Only the small band of Uncas retained the national name, which was anglicized as "Mohegans."

Pespataug, Paspatanage (Narr.): "a place called Wecapaug or Pespataug," or *Passpatanage*, was the e. bound

of the Pequot country (Ind. Testimony, 1661, in Potter's Narraganset, 248), near the east line of Westerly, R. I. See *Muxquata* and *Wecapaug*.

Pesuckapaug. See *Pishatipaug*.

Petuckquapaug: Dumpling pond, in Greenwich, a 'round pond' *petukqui-paug*, gave a name to the e. part of the township: otherwise written, *Petuckquapock*. The Dutch called this tract of land *Petuckquapaen*. N. Y. Hist. Docs., i. 545; Mead's Greenwich, 20.

?Petukunok: Chester river is so named on Jefferys's Map, 1774; doubtless a corruption of *Pattaquonk* (which see) of which this stream was the south bound.

Pigscomsuck. See *Peagscomsuck*.

Pishatipaug, Pissatapaug: a pond at the s. w. corner of Durham, partly in Guilford, No. Branford, and Wallingford, now called *Pistepaug*—in which shape, occasionally shortened to "Paug," it has been imposed on a hill east of the pond ("Pistepaugh Mountain"), and on the no. part of North Branford, now Northford. *Pishatipage*, 1674; but *Pesuckapaug*, in the Indian (Nausup's) deed to Guilford, 1687; C. R. Lands, iii. 147; and in the Guilford patent, 1685. *Pissagki* (or *pishagqua*)-*paug* means 'muddy or miry pond.'

Pishgachtigok (Moh.). See *Pachgatgoch*.

?Pisquheege: "the Indian name of Stratford." Pres. Stiles (ms. Itinerary), 1761. Now in Huntington.

Pissepunk: hill in the s. w. part of Huntington. Private Acts (ed 1837), p. 1152. The name doubtless came from an Indian 'hot house' (Narrag. *pésuponk*) somewhere on or near this hill. "This hot-house is a kind of little cell or cave, six or eight foot over, round, made on the side of a hill, commonly by some rivulet or brook; into this frequently the men enter after they have exceedingly heated it with store of wood, laid upon an heap of stones in the middle," etc. (R. Williams). "A lot at Indian Hill, in Portland, is called Hot-house lot, because it had one of these holes in it. There was one of these at Pattaquonk in Chester; and a swamp opposite Saybrook-Point, in Lyme, is called Hot-house swamp, from the same circumstance." Field's Stat. Account of Middlesex County, 5.

Poakyowohhog. See *Paukyowohhog*.

Poutaskehung, Pooataskhegung brook: runs into Wut-tonug (now Rocky) river, in the so. part of New Fairfield. C. R. Lands, ii. 333; iii. 257; C. Arch., T. & L., viii. 155.

Pocas'set, Pocourset: pond, and boggy meadow, near Conn. river, in Portland; on mod. maps, *Pecausset*; "boggy meadow in *Pacousett*," in a deed, 1678; "place called Boggy Meadow in *Pochasset*," C. R. Lands, ii. 178. The pond and meadow are 'at the widening' above the Straits of the Connecticut, whence the name. See *Paugasset*.

Pochaug: Westbrook was so called (as a parish of Saybrook) till 1810: *Pooachoage* (Steph. Post's Inventory, 1659); *Pochawug* (Rich. Lord, 1667); on some mod. maps, *Patchogue*. Pochaug river and the Manunkateset river, come together, near Manunkateset Point. The two were regarded by the Indians as one 'divided' river; and *pohshâog* describes the place 'where they divide in two.' See *Pachaug*.

Pocon'ock: Milford point, west of the Great Meadow (whence its name), at the s. w. extremity of the town: means 'cleared land.' See *Poquannoc*.

Pocotopaug: a large pond, in Chatham, e. of Easthamp-ton village, not far from Marlborough line: al. *Poacatoobuck*, *Pawgutabogue*, (mod.) *Pokatapaug*, or Hampton pond. The meaning of the name is obscure, but the interpretation which seems most probable is 'divided pond,' *pohqutae-paug*. The pond is *double*, composed of two nearly circular ponds united by a short, narrow strait.

Po'dunk: e. of Conn. river, near the line between South Windsor and East Hartford: Podunk brook flows s. westerly through So. Windsor, to the Connecticut, at the E. Hartford no. line. *Potunk*, Col. Rec., i. 304. In the Indian deed to Windsor, 1636, this "brook or rivulet" is "called *Potaecke*" (Stiles's Windsor, 110); in a deed of 1671, *Potunke* (id. 113); in 1687, *Podunk* (id. 112).

[2. Quabaug pond in Brookfield, Mass., "now more generally denominated *Podunk*, from a tract of meadow adjoining, which the Indians called Podunk." Whitney's Worc. County, 77.]

3. *Potunk*, a neck, or a branch of Shinnecock bay which bounds it, in Southampton, L. I.]

Pogwonk. See *Paugwonk*.

Pohio. See *Uhuhioh*.

Pomachaug, Pamechuge (Moh.): a tract of land on the Mohegan reservation w. of the Thames, betw. Sepos-tamesuck and Massawamasog coves (Moh. Case, 251): al. *Pawmechaug*, *Pomechoag*, *Pummachog*, etc. The meaning of the name is not ascertained. It admits of two or three interpretations: it may stand for *kuppomachaug* (Narrag. *cuppimachaug*, R. Williams) 'thick wood'; or, for *pummeche-auk* 'land lying across,' or 'crossing' the Mohegan path above Massapeag.

Pomacuck (Moh.): a tract of 500 acres laid out to Major John Mason, in 1665; al. *Pomoacooke*. C. R. Lands, i. 328, ii. 169; Col. Recs., i. 432, ii. 49. "Upon Deep River brook, near the borders of Lebanon and Franklin." Hist. Norwich, 151.

Pomperaug: a tract of land bought by the first planters of Woodbury, in 1673, on both sides of the river since called by the same name: al. *Pomperage*, *Pomparague* (Cothren's Woodbury, i. 24, 39); *Pompawraug* (Col. Rec., ii. 148); *Paumperaug* (id. 227). Rev. Azel Backus, in ms. Account of Bethlem, 1812, writes: "*Pumporooge* river . . an Indian name signifying *Open wider*"; but no such meaning can be extracted from it. (His informant probably confounded *Pomperaug*, with *Paugasset*, which see.) Local tradition derives the name from a Potatuck sagamore, whose fort was on or near "Castle Rock" in Woodbury: but no evidence to support this derivation has been found in the town or colony records, and the form of the name makes it certain that it originally belonged to a *place*, not to a *person*. A heap of stones, in the village of Woodbury is supposed to mark the grave of Pomperaug, on which "each member of the tribe, as he passed that way, dropped a small stone, in token of his respect for the fame of the deceased" (Cothren's Woodbury, i. 88). Such memorial stone-heaps were common in New England. From the one in Woodbury both the locality and the mythic sachem probably received their name, which may be interpreted 'place of offering,' or 'contributing.'

Pompwanganug: hill betw. Woodstock and Thompson; al. *Pomponagang* (Miss Larned's Map).

?Ponsamsick mountain: in Kent, near the N. Y. line. C. Archives, Towns & Lands, vii. 46. (1731.)

Pontoosuc: now appropriated to a hill in the s. w. part of Glastonbury (Glast. Centenn., 17), but properly belonging to the falls on Roaring Brook; a corruption of *Powntuk-suck* 'falls on the brook.'

[2. Pittsfield, Mass.; originally, the falls on the brook issuing from Pontoosuc lake, at the place which now retains the name. Hon. John Stoddard, 1739, wrote "*Poontooksuck*" (Hist. Magazine, x. 317).]

Poodhumsk (Moh.): in the so. line of the Mohegan territory, as claimed by Uncas; "the top of a great hill," ab. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. easterly by north of Pumpumbashunk (Lyme cedar-swamp). Chandler's Survey, 1705. *Poodhumseck*, 1666, Col. Rec., iii. 149. Mount Pisgah, near the n. w. corner of East Lyme. The name is the equivalent of *Pohtaiyomsek*, and *Paudarwaumset* (q. v.) 'a projecting rock.'

Poppotonuck mountain; on the w. border of Granby, extending into Hartland: so named on Blodgett's map.

Poquahaug: Milford island, now Charles island, was so called, according to Lambert, Hist. N. H. Colony, 147. This is the Indian name for the round clam (*poquanuhock*, R. Williams); but here, it is probably a corruption of *Pauqua-auke* 'clear land' (see *Paquiang*). "*Puckquahak's* plain" in Milford is named in Rich. Baldwin's inventory, 1665. See *Poquannoc* (5).

Poquan'noc, **Pequon'nuc**, etc.: a name common to all 'cleared land,' i. e. from which the trees and bushes had been removed, to fit it for cultivation.* The Indian plantings were either *pauque-auke*, land naturally 'clear, open' (see *Paquiang*), or *pauqu'un-auke* land made clear, 'a clearing': after it had been once planted or dug over, it was called *pauquettahhun-auke*, land 'opened' or 'broken up' (see *Poquetan'noc*).

* In my paper on the composition of "Indian Geographical Names" (1870), I was misled by tradition, which seemed to be corroborated by analysis of the word, and suggested, as *probable*, the derivation of some forms of *Poquannoc* from *páquanau-ohke* 'place of slaughter' or 'destruction,' i. e. a battle field. Further examination assures me that this cannot, in any instance, have been the meaning of the name.

Of localities designated as 'cleared land,' we find, in Connecticut,—

1. *Poquonock*, in the north part of Windsor, on and near the Tunxis (Farmington) river; now the name of a village and post-office: *Paquanaug*, in deed from Plymouth, 1637, in C. Rec. Lds., i. 412; *Paquanick*, *Powquaniock*, *Poquonock*, *Paquaanoche*, in Windsor Records, 1636–59; *Pequanucke*, 1644 (Col. Rec., i. 459).

2. The w. part of (old) Stratford, now Bridgeport, on both sides the river that still retains the name, as *Pequonnock*. *Paquanocke*, *Pequannocke*, Col. Rec., 1639–40; *Paquanake*, id. 1678; *Pauguanuck*, Pres. Stiles, 1761.

3. *Poquonock* plains and meadow, in Groton, near the cove and river to which the name has been transferred. *Paquanunk*, *Poquanuck*, N. London Recs., 1649; *Poquannock*, T. Miner, 1657.

4. *Paquanauge*, in Glastonbury, near Ashowasset and Mawnantuck; where Turramuggus sold land to S. Boreman and Tho. Edwards, 1673. C. R. Lands, i. 425.

5. *Poconock*: Milford point, so. and w. of the Great Meadow—to which probably the name originally belonged. There was an Indian village there.

6. *Poconnuck* (now called, Indian) mountain, in the n. w. corner of Sharon and s. w. corner of Salisbury. A place near it was called by the Moravian Missionaries, *Paquatnach* (q. v.) 'bare-mountain place.'

[There is a town of the same name (*Pequannock*) in Morris Co., N. J. *Pokanoket*, (al. *Pacanauket*, *Pockenocket*, etc.), near Mount Hope, Bristol, R. I., designated a place 'on, or at, cleared land,' *pauqu'un-ank-it*. The name occurs curiously disguised, in *Tippecanoe* (Ky. and Ind.), which is a corrupted abbreviation of *kehiti-paquonunk* 'at the great clearing,' the site of an Indian town on the Wabash river. Filson (Hist. of Kentucky) wrote it, *Kathitippacanunk*.

Poquan'atuck, *Paquantuck*, river: has its source in Ponaganset pond, 2 miles east of the Connecticut line. Parsons's Ind. Names, 22; C. A., Col. Bds., i. 202.

Poquaug. See *Paquiaug*.

Poquechanneeg (Moh.): the Lebanon Five-Mile purchase is described in Oweneco's deed, as "at a place called by the Indians, *Poquechanneeg*." Hist. of Norwich, 151. *Pohquashinne* (Eliot), as descriptive of a tract of land, a valley, or field, means 'open'; but I am not sure that it occurs in this name: *Pockawachne*, in the Delaware dialect, means, "a creek between two hills," according to Zeisberger: and *Poquechanneeg* may be its Mohegan equivalent.

Poquetan'noc (Moh.): a cove on the e. side of Thames river, in Ledyard and extending beyond the s. line of Preston; a stream that runs into the head of this cove; and a manufacturing village on it, retain this name, which originally belonged to a tract of land conveyed to Jona. Brewster, by Uncas, 1650, described as "a plain of arable land, bounded on the so. side with a great cove, called *Poccatanocke*" (N. Lond. Rec.); *Pogatanack* brook, 1669 (Col. Rec. Lds., i. 308); *Paucatun'nic*, Pres. Stiles, 1761. The name means 'land opened, or broken up,' i. e. that had been planted, or was prepared for planting. (see *Poquannoc*.) Uncas's deed to N. London, 1669, of lands on "*Puccatannock* river," reserved to the Mohegans the right to improve their "lands already broken up."

Potapaug. See *Pautapaug*.

Pohtaiyomsek (Moh.): "a great rock," the s. w. bound of the Mohegan country (Col. Rec., iii. 149): in Chandler's Survey, 1705, (Moh. Case, 50) this rock is called *Wattiompsk*, "by the English, Stone's rocks." *Pohtaiyomsek* is the equivalent of *Poodhumsk*, and *Paudowaumset*, (which see,) denoting a projecting or 'jutting rock' or ledge, *pwtâac-ompsk*.

Potaquattie. See *Pattaquottuck*.

Potatuck, Powtatuck: the equivalent of *Pautucket* (q. v.) or, more exactly, of Moh. *powntuckuck*, denoting 'the country about the falls': a name given to the lands on Housatonic river, north of Paugasset (Derby narrows), and particularly, to a place, now in Southbury, nearly opposite the mouth of Potatuck brook in Newtown, where there was a village of *Potateuk* or 'Falls Indians.' The name was applied by the English planters, to (1) Housatonic river;

"*Potateuk* river," in Ind. deed of Woodbury, Cothren, i. 22; *Puttatuck* river, id. 25; *Pootatuck*, 1673; *Potatuck*, Col. Rec., ii. 513, iii. 164; "the Great River called *Pontertuck*," 1671, C. Rec. Lands, i. 421. (2) A tract of land included in the Newtown purchase: "*Potatuke* and the lands adjoining," 1667; *Powtatuck*, *Pottotock*, C. Rec., ii. 75, 128, 194. (3) The stream, *Potatuck* (and *Poughtatuck*) brook, which runs through this tract, northerly, to the Housatonic. (4) The Indian village before-mentioned, in Southbury; called *Potatik*, by the Moravian missionaries. (5) Still river, which runs through Danbury and Brookfield to the Housatonic, was sometimes denominated *Potatuck* river. C. R. Lands, iii. 257.

Potuckco's ring, or Ash Swamp, in the n. e. quarter of (old) Waterbury, now in the n. w. part of Wolcott, is named in a deed of 1731. Bronson's Waterbury, 279. Otherwise, *Tucker's* Ring, and *Ptuckering* road: "so called from *Potucko* [*Patuckquo*, *Patuckco*,] one of the first signers of the first Waterbury deed, who is said to have kindled a fire in the form of a large ring, around a hill, when hunting deer, and to have perished within it" (Orcutt's Derby, xcvi.). *Potuckco* (Narr. *puttukki*, Mass. *petukqui*,) means 'round'; but the place-name may have been taken from the personal name. A *Patuckhouse*, sister of Nessehegen of Pequannoc, signed a deed to Windsor in 1665 (Stiles's Windsor, 106).

Promiseck: a tract of land betw. Shepaug river and the present w. line of Southbury is so denominated in an Indian deed in 1729, according to Cothren's Woodbury, i. 31. The first syllable, at least, is corrupt; for no Potatuck Indian could have pronounced it, as written.

Puckhunk'onnuick*, *Pawkhung'ernock (Moh.): a hill in the n. e. part of North Stonington, extending into Voluntown; now more commonly called, Pendleton Hill. A local tradition, I used to hear some forty years ago, associated this name with "killing a bear," but no such meaning can be extracted from it; though it is just possible that the modern form disguises (Narr.) *paukunnawaw-anke* 'bear place.'

Puckkus'sunnaug (Moh.): named in a deed (in C.

Rec. Lands, i. 293), as a pond near the n. w. bounds of (North) Stonington, into which a brook runs from *Anchamaunnackkaunock* (Amos Lake): now called, Avery Lake, in s. e. corner of Preston. The termination of the name shows that it belonged to *land*, not water: perhaps, *polquashinne-auke* 'open country.'

Pughquonnuck. See *Poquannoc*.

Pumpumbashunk, Pumpinbashoonk (Moh.): one of the so. bounds of the Mohegan country (Col. Rec., iii. 149); not far westerly from the point at which the e. line of East Haddam meets the n. line of Lyme; at or near "Lyme cedar swamp," and ab. 5 m. n. n. e. from Conn. river (Chandler's Survey, 1705). Near Cedar hill, in n. e. part of Lyme.

Punset. See *Cockaponset*.

Puscomattas, Puse-, (Narr.): "a great pond, near the w. end of a cedar swamp," no. of Tishcattuck swamp, in Westerly, R. I.: one of the w. bounds of Hermon Garrett's (Catapazet's) land. Potter's Narrag., 65. Probably Borden's (or Chapman's) pond." Parsons, Ind. Names, 22.

Puttacawmaunshcuck (Moh.): near the s. e. corner of the Quinebaug lands, according to Quineb. Ind. testimony, 1706, in C. A., T. & Lands, ii. 188: al. *Patcom-mumscott*, ib. (See *Wiannumeisses*.) Comparison of the two forms of this name indicates an original *puttukke-omsc-ut* (Mass. *petuhqu'ompsk-ut*) 'at the round rock.' [*Pettiquamscut* (South Kingstown, R. I.), *Puttuckquomscut* of Roger Williams, is a Narraganset equivalent.]

Pyquaag. See *Paquiag* (1).

Quac'ataug': hill, half a mile e. of the head of Mystic river, in Stonington: *Quahkuttoge*; "the Indian fence at *Quahquctoug*," T. Minor, 1675; *Quaukataugk'*, Pres. Stiles.

2. *Quequetage*, *Quecatuck*, *Quequathanick* (Narr.), on Pawcatuck river, betw. the mouth of Ashawog river and Achagomiconset brook, which runs from Borden's pond, in Westerly, R. I.; the n. e. corner of the Misquamicuck purchase, 1660; "near where Crandall's saw-mill stood,"

1681. Potter's Narragansett, 65, 242, 246, 248. *Quatuck*, Parsons, 24.

3. *Quacataug*, "a piece of upland, running into the Indian great cedar swamp in Charlestown, R. I." Potter, 305.

Quadic. See *Pattaquottuck*.

Quaganapoxet, -paset: salt marsh, near the harbor's mouth, New London, 1649. Hist. N. London, 82; C. R. Lands, i. 280. Apparently for *quequanne-paug-es-it* 'shaking marsh, at the small pond.'

Quanapaug: a 'long pond,' *quinni-paug*, in Newtown, now Taunton pond and (to a select few) "Fountain Lake." Its name was transferred to the brook (now Pond brook) which runs from it to the Housatonic, near the Brookfield line: "a brook which cometh out of a pond called *Quenepooke*" (Deed to Jno. Hurd, 1671); "*Queannepauge* . . . now known by the name of Newtown" (Newtown Rec., i. 40). Comp. *Quinebaug*.

2. "The name of a small stream in Woodbury that empties into the Nonnewaug river" (Hon. Wm. Cothren, ms.). I suspect that the name is misapplied: it certainly is, unless derived from some 'long pond,' at the source of, or near, the brook.

Quantisset. See *Quinetussit*.

Quandock brook: in Sterling and Killingly, a no. branch of Moosup's river. See *Poguanatock*, and *Yantuckkoyog*.

Quantuckoyog. See *Yantuckkoyog*.

Quassapaug: a large pond in the n. w. part of Middlebury, partly in Woodbury; the source of Eight-mile river. Col. Rec., iii. 70. Neither of the interpretations suggested by Mr. Cothren, — "Rocky pond," or "Beautiful clear water" — are admissible. Dr. Anderson, in Orcutt's Derby, xcvi, proposes *quinnosu-paug* 'pickerel pond,' to which the only objection is that after names of fish, *-maug* 'fishing place,' was used, instead of *-paug* 'pond,' or *-tuck* 'river.' The Rev. Azel Backus (Account of Bethlehem, 1812, ms) interpreted the name, as "signifying *Little pond*" — but he certainly was wrong: *Quassapaug* is not a small, but the largest pond in that region, and may have been denominated

K'che-paug, i. e. 'greatest pond'—a name easily corrupted to *Quassapaug* (mod. *Quaspaug*).

Quebaquaug. See *Acquebaquaug*.

Qui'ambog: a cove, and neck of land w. of it, about half-way from Mystic river to Stonington borough: *Quanabog*, *Quaiombog*, Man. Minor, 1704. The name seems to denote 'a place of drawing nets,' or 'where fish are taken in draw-nets': Narr. *quomphunk* 'a drawing net,' *quomphau* 'to draw a net.'

Quidnic. See *Acquedennuck*.

Quinamoge (Narr.): "a great fresh meadow" northerly from the head of Wecapaug brook, near the n. w. corner of Charlestown, R. I. Niantic Ind. Testim., 1706, in Potter's Narragansett, 264. The name seems to stand for *quinn'amaug* 'long-fish place,' and R. Williams gives *qunnamāug* as the Narraganset name for 'lampreys' (Key, p. 114).

Quin'ebaug: 'long pond'; a name of frequent occurrence in New England:—

1. *Quinebaug*, a long pond, now in the s. e. part of Killingly, gave a name to the Quinebaug tribe of Indians, and to the river which flows through their country, uniting with the Shetucket near Norwich. *Quinnubbāgge*, Gov. Endicott, 1651; *Quinibange*, Col. Rec., 1671. The report of the commissioners on Indian titles in 1701 (C. R. Lands, ii. 305) gives the boundaries of "the land that is properly called *Quinnabaug* country." On the river, their northern bound was Pawtucket, the Great Falls at Danielsonville; the southern, Pawtuxet ("Powentuxet") the Little Falls, near Jewett-City.

2. *Quonepaug*, or *Quinnipaugh* pond in the n. e. part of Guilford, the principal source of West river. The hill west of this pond is called *Quonepaug* hill.

3. *Quanaapaug*, in Newtown (q. v.).

Quinnehtukqut: the Connecticut valley; land 'on the long tidal-river,' *quinni-tukq-ut*. See Compos. Ind. Geogr. Names, 8. R. Williams, 1643, wrote *Quinnihticut*, for the territory; and *Quintikooek*, the Indians who inhabited it. *Quinnehtukqut*, Cotton's Vocab.; *Quinctucquet*, Cambridge

Recs., 1636; *Kenetigawt*, Father Dreuilletes, 1648; *Conittcock*, Dutch, 1653, in N. Y. Col. mss., i. 543.

Quinetus'set*, *Quantisset (Nipm.): an Indian village ab. "6 m. south [east] of Maanexit" (Gookin): on Thompson hill, near the centre of the town. *Qudnutusset*, Eliot; *Quatissik*, *Quatiske*, Mass. Rec., iv. (2), 357-8. "The ruins of an old Indian fort" stood on this hill, in 1727. Col. Rec. Lands, iv. 539.

Quinnip'iac*, *Quillipiac, etc.: New Haven; originally, the land near the head of New Haven harbor and the estuary of Quinnipiac and Mill rivers. The name, *quinni-pe-auke*, means 'long-water land' or country. It is the equivalent of *Kennebec* (Abn. *kwenibeki*): see Compos. Ind. Geogr. Names, 15. In the Mohegan and Narraganset dialects, the first syllable was pronounced, *quin*; by the Conn. river Indians, *quil*; and by the Indians west of the 'long water,' *quir*: hence the variety of forms under which the name appears in early records. The Dutch called the natives of this region, *Quiripeys*; Pres. Stiles heard the name from an East Haven Indian, as "*Quinne-py-ooghq*"; Capt. Stoughton, 1637, wrote, *Quillipeage*.

Quittapeage rock: near the mouth of Thames river, on the New London side; "either the light-house ledge, or long rock, half a mile s. w. of the light-house" (Hist. N. London, 58). *Quinnaapeag*, the mod. name of rocks n. e. of the light-house may be a corruption of *Quittapeage*; though it might be probably referred to the cove and pond, on the main land, a little no. of the light-house, *quinni-pe-auk*.

Quodducksunckset brook: in Groton, runs southerly to Mumford's cove. Pres. Stiles, ms., 1762. The name belongs to some locality on the brook or cove—perhaps to an Indian path which crossed it. *Quttuckshunkset* means 'at the turning place' or 'bend.'

Quon'acontaug' (Narr.): a neck of land in Charlestown, R. I. North of it is Quonacontaug or *Conaquetogue* salt pond (otherwise called *Pespataug* and *Neekequovesse*), partly in Westerly, into the end of which runs Wecapaug brook. "A neck of land called *Quanecontack*," Ind. deed, 1660; Col.

Rec., ii. 155; *Quantacuntage*, 1677, *ibid.* 589; *Conaquotoag*, Dwight's Travels, iii. 37.

Quon'atuck, Quonaduck: flat meadow in Stonington, about half a mile from the borough, northerly, on the w. side of Lambert's cove, extending to the mouth of Stony brook, on the n. e.; "*Quanotock harbor*," 1677. The name originally belonged to the cove; *gunne-tuk* 'long tidal-river, or estuary,' 'long cove.'

Quonuc. See *Wequonuck*.

Quoquiquasong (Moh.) brook: near the n. e. corner of (old) Norwich bounds. C. R. Lands, ii. 110; Hist. Norwich, 58. Now Cutler's brook, in n. w. corner of Griswold, running, through Clayville pond, to the Quinebaug.

?Rahonanness: a plain e. of Byram river, in Greenwich. Rev. C. W. Baird, from Albany Land Recs., vii. 171.

Rippowams: a river in Stamford, now Mill river; and the territory on both sides of it. N. Haven Col. Rec., i. 69; Huntington's Stamford, 6, 154; al. *Nippowance* (Capt. Jno. Mason, 1643, in 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vii. 415).

Roawayton, Roaton: Five-mile river, betw. Norwalk and Darien, and lands near it. "Piamikin, sagamore of *Roatan*," Deed of 1645, in Huntington's Stamford, 95; *Roaton*, 1652, Hall's Norwalk, 36; "Five Mile river or *Roarwayton*," 1652, N. Haven Rec., ii. 105. An equivalent, in the dialect of the s. w. coast of Connecticut, of *Noroton*, q. v. In the Ind. deed to Capt. Patrick, 1640, (Hall, 31,) it is *Norwanton* [for *-auton*?] On mod. maps the point of land e. of the river in Norwalk is named *Norroaton*, and "*Roton*" point; and the river betw. Darien and Stamford, a railroad station, and post-office, retain the name of *Noroton*: and there is a *Roswayton* post-office in Norwalk.

Ronkenhege, Ronkanheige: land betw. Five-mile river and Pine brook, in the e. part of Darien. N. Haven Rec., ii. 105, 106. In 1651-2, *Runckinhege* and other Indians sold to the Norwalk planters, the lands e. of Pampaskeshauke brook (Goodwife river) "called by the name

of *Runckinheage*, *Roosaton*, or by whatsoever name," etc. Hall's *Norwalk*, 35, 36.

Ruttawoo: "now called the East river of Guilford." Ind. Deed, 1686, in Smith's *Guilford*, 73. The Mohegan name of this river, or of lands near it, was *Moosamattuck*: see the Agreement with Uncas, 1641 (id. 66).

Sagiask, -oshk, Sajas (Moh.): in the e. line of the Wabaquasset country, northerly from Quinebaug falls. Oweneco's Deed, 1684, in C. R. Lands, ii. 118, 119.

Sagumpsk'etuck (Moh.): the more northerly and west erly of two tracts, each containing a large boggy meadow, granted by Joshua to Major Jno. Talcott, 1675. C. R. Lands, iv. 334. In Bolton, Coventry, or Andover. The name signifies 'land at, or near, a hard rock,' *so'gk-ompsk-it-auke*; and probably was taken from some prominent block of trap, or exposed ridge of the trap dike that crosses Andover, from s. w. to n. e. The prefix, *siogke* and *soggoh* of Eliot (Abn. *saaghi*, Chip. *songi*) 'hard' distinguishes the kinds of stone most used by the Indians for making axes, lance-heads, pestles, etc. (Comp. *Tomheganomset*.)

Sasco swamp, where the Pequot fugitives were overtaken and cut off, in 1637, was in the s. w. part of Fairfield; *Sasco* creek, in Westport, crosses the N. Y. and N. Haven railroad, near the Green Farms station; *Sasco* hill, a ridge on the e. side of Mill river, extends to the Sound. *Sasqug*, 1644. *Sasquanaugh* is probably another form of the same name: "Romanock, sachem of Aspetuck and Sasquenaugh," Col. Rec., iii. 282. See also, *Sesquankit*. The name denotes marshy land, or swamp. It is the equivalent of Mass. *wososki*, *wososhki* (*ut wososhquit* "in the marshes," Eliot), Del. *assiskeue* 'marshy, muddy,' and Abnaki *aseskō* 'mud,' *p'sazeske* 'muddy.'

Sassucksuck: a little no. of the mouth of Ten-mile river, w. of the Housatonic. C. R. Lands, iv. 548. In the s. w. corner of Kent. The brook which enters the Housatonic from the west, near Bull's bridge?

Saug'atuck: a river in Westport, which flows, through a broad estuary, to the Sound, not far from the e. line of Norwalk; *Soakatuck*, 1640. The name originally belonged to the estuary, *sauki-tuk* 'outlet of a tidal-river.'

Sauquonckackock: a Pequot village, on the w. side of the Thames river, above *Mangunckakuck*. R. Williams, 1638, in 4 M. H. Coll., vi. 251. *Sohkunkquok-auke* 'land in a high place' or 'on a height'?

Scan'tic, Scantuck: a small river, flowing s. w. through East Windsor, to the Connecticut, at the present line betw. East and South Windsor: it gives the name to a manufacturing village, in the centre of the town. "The river *Skeantocke*" was the no. bound of *Newashe*, in the Indian deed of 1636. For *peskatuk* a 'branch of the (Connecticut) river,' or 'where the river branches.' Comp. *Scatacook* (for *Peskatuk-ohke*).

Scat'acook, Schaghticoke: in the s. w. part of Kent, on the w. side of the Housatonic, at and near the mouth of Ten-Mile river: a corruption of the name which was written by the Moravian missionaries, "*Pachgatgoch*," or, as pronounced and interpreted by a Scatacook Indian, in 1859, *Pishgachtigok*, "signifying the confluence of two streams" (Morav. Memor. in N. Y. and Conn., 75); more exactly, 'the place where a river branches, or divides,' 'at the branch.' It is the equivalent of *Piscataqua* (N. H.), *Piscataway* (N. J. and Maryland) and, probably, *Pasquotank* (N. C.), and the Chip. *beketigweiaq* (Baraga). See Compos. Ind. Geogr. Names, p. 11.

[2. *Schaghticoke*, Rensselaer co., N. Y., at the junction of Hoosac river with the Hudson: "land at *Schauteccôgne*," 1685; *Skaahkook*, 1710; *Schackhook*, *Schagkook*, 1688; etc.]

Scitico, Skittico: in the e. part of Enfield, on Scantic river, and, like the name of that river, a corruption of *peskatuk* 'at the branch,' or of *peskatuk-ohke* 'land at the branch.' See *Scatacook*.

Sconnoups brook: in Salisbury, "runs out of the southernmost of two large ponds almost close together" [the Twin Lakes]. Salisb. Prop'rs Rec., 1739. *Succonnups*, in Judge

Church's Address (1842). The brook issues from the n. w. end of the pond, near Chapinville, and runs n. and n. easterly to the Housatonic in Sheffield, Mass. The name has been corrupted to *Schenob* and *Kisnop* (which see).

Scucurra, mod. **Skokorat**: Snake hill, no. of Bladen's brook, in Seymour. Lambert's N. H. Colony, 88; comp. Stiles's Hist. of the Judges, 84. "*Scucurra*, or Snake Hill," in Ind. Deed, 1685. "A long ridge or hill, ab. a mile e. of Naugatuck river" (Orcutt's Derby, xciv). *Scuc-* is, probably, Moh. *skooks* (Narr. *askûg*, Del. *achgook*) 'snake.'

?**Seankum**: near the line betw. Glastonbury and Marlborough. Glast. Centennial, 17.

Sebethe: the little river, at Middletown, so named on recent maps. The name—if genuine—stands for (Mass. and Narr.) *sepoîse* 'small river.' See *Mattabesic*.

?**Sechenayaug**: "in the e. part of Glastonbury, adjoining Hebron." Chapin, in Glast. Centenn. (referring to Glast. Land Recs., iii. 54, 55; iv. 232, 234; v. 282).

Senexet, **Senexsett**: valley and meadow adjacent to Muddy brook, in the e. part of Woodstock, 1684. Miss E. D. Larned's Hist. Windham Co., i. 19, 49; Windh. Prop'r's Rec., 1714.

Seepoocke, **Seepoke**: land, so called, "bought of Hermon Garrett's father," by Richard Smith, was the eastern bound of Nisquitanxset, a tract sold by Awashous and Nucom (Narragansets), in 1661. Potter's Narrag., 249. The land was in the s. w. part of Charlestown, R. I., between Wecapaug and Pauwaget (or Charlestown) pond, from one or the other of which was transferred the name of *see-paug* 'salt pond.'

Sesquankit (for *-aukit*?) : a place w. of Connecticut river, to which the Pequots were pursued by the English, in 1637. R. Williams, in letter to J. Winthrop, Aug. 20, 1637. The same as *Sasco*?

Sepos-tamesuck, **Sepawtamesuck** (Moh.): a brook and Cove on the w. side of the Thames, in the Mohegan reservation. It was the southern boundary of Pomechaug. *Sepos* means 'little river' (*sepoîse*, Eliot).

Shan'nock, **Shu'nock** river: in North Stonington,

formed by the union of Assekonk and Phelps's brooks, in Milltown village; runs e. and s. to Pawcatuck river at the n. e. corner of Stonington. The name is the equivalent of Moh. *shawwunk* 'place where two streams meet.'

2. *Shannock* hill, in the so. part of Richmond, R. I., w. of *Ashuniunk* [Charles] river. Parsons, Ind. Names in R. I., 10. *Shannock*, Col. Rec., ii. 420. Transferred from the river,—or rather, from the point of junction of Wood and Charles rivers.

3. "The river called by the Indians *Shannuck*, and by the English, *Paugatuck*." Report on Narr. lands, 1677, in Col. Rec., ii. 590. Also written, *Ashuniunk*. The main branch of Pawcatuck river, from Warden's pond to the junction with Wood river.

Shantoc. See *Mashantucket*.

Shawwunk (Moh.): "a neck of land between Pachaug [river] and a brook that comes into it from the southward." Chandler's Survey, 1705. In Voluntown, near the e. line of Griswold; it was one of the e. bounds of the Mohegan country. This name denotes a 'place where two streams meet,' literally, 'a place *between*;' but if Chandler's *Shaw-waamug* represents the name correctly, it means a 'fishing place where two streams meet' or 'at the crotch of the river.' Comp. *Showattuck*, *Shetucket*, *Shannock*.

? *Shawngum*: "a hill and valley in Torrington, above Wolcottville. The hill rises from a plateau between the east branch of the Naugatuck, and Still River." Orcutt's Derby, xcvi. Comp. *Shawwunk*.

? *Sheaups* pond: named in the will of Joshua, the son of Uncas, as recorded, C. A., Indians, i. 30. By the copyist's error for *Shenups*? See *Moshenupsuck*.

Sheganishkachoke: the n. e. bound of Soso's deed of Miquamicuck (Westerly, R. I.). West. Records, i. 3.

Shehauge: land reserved for planting-ground by the Indians of Stamford, in deeds of 1640 and 1667; the head-land east of Wescott's cove, in s. e. part of Stamford. Huntington's Stamford, 94, 98.

She'kom'eko: mod. *Chi'omi'co*: an Indian village, about

2 miles s. of the present village of Pine Plains, Dutchess co., N. Y.; a Moravian mission station, 1740-44. *Chicomico* creek, which runs n. westerly through Pine Plains township, perpetuates the name, which local tradition misinterprets, 'Little mountain.' It is, obviously, formed from '*she*, '*che* (for *mishe*, or *k'che*) 'great' and *komuk* (Eliot), or *comaco*, 'house,' or 'enclosed place.' The place may have been so denominated (like *Weramo-comaco*, in Virginia, and Narr. *sachimma-como-nock*, 'sachem's house,') from the 'great lodge' of some Mohegan chief, or because here was the 'great village' of the tribe.

Shenecos'set: a neck on the east (Groton) side of New London harbor's mouth: *Senacosset*, Pres. Stiles, 1761; *Shinikosset*, 1654, Miss Caulkins, MS.

Shenunkchooge (Quineb.): near the n. e. corner of the Quinebaug country, claimed by Hyems; a little w. of *Wishquodiniack*: al. *Shenukchoog*. Ind. Test., in C. A., T. & Lands, ii. 188. Near the e. line of the State, in Killingly, or Foster (R. I.).

Shepaug river, in Litchfield county, takes its name from the 'great pond' which is its principal source, Litchfield pond (or Bantam lake): "a river coming forth of a pond called *Shippoack*," C. R. Lands, i. 421: "*Shippaug* or Great Pond was the name of Litchfield pond, and gave the name to the river." Rev. A. Backus's Acco't of Bethlem, 1812.

Shetuck'et, *Shawtucket* (Moh.): properly, land 'between the rivers' *nashaue-tuk-it*, and near their confluence, in Norwich; transferred to the stream which receives the Quinebaug and unites with the Yantic to form the Thames: al. *Showattuckket*, *Shawtukket*; *Showtucket* river, Norw. Rec., 1669; Col. Rec., ii. 403. The "Showtucket Indians" occupied the crotch of the Quinebaug and Shetucket rivers: "pronounced by the Indians *Shootucket*: . . I am informed signifies *confluence*." Rev. Dr. Nott's Acco't of Franklin, 1800, MS. See *Wunnashowatuckut*.

[2. *Shewatuck*, small stream in North Kingstown, R. I., southerly from Wickford: al. *Shewatucket*, and, with the form of a diminutive, *Showatucquese*. Potter's Narrag., 33, 305.]

Shippan: part of Stamford. "Wascussue, sagamore of Shippan," joined "Ponus, sagamore of Toquams," in the sale of that township, including Darien, to Capt. Turner, in 1640. The name is now appropriated to a peninsula, terminating in "Shippan point," betw. Stamford harbor and Wescott's cove.

Shu'nock. See *Shannock*.

Sicaiog. See *Suckiang*.

?Sinuessutt: in e. bounds of the Mohegan country, in Col. Rec., iii. 149, corresponds to *Sneeksuck* of Chandler's Survey, Moh. Case, 48.

?Sioascock: Greenwich; Mead's Greenwich. Doubtful.

Skunk'amug: a brook which runs southerly through Tolland and Coventry, receiving several smaller brooks, and, in the so. part of Coventry and Andover, named Hop river. Comp. *Ouschankamaug*; *Cheeschankamuck*.

[2. The south side of the parish of Great Marshes, (in Barnstable) Mass. 1 Mass. Hist. Coll., i. 232.

3. ? *Shonkamonke* pond (now, Pontoosuc Lake), in Pittsfield, Mass.; a source of one branch of the Housatonic. Hist. Mag., x. 317.]

Skunkscut. See *Kongscut*.

Sneeksuck (Moh.): "a stone house on a ledge, or lodge of hollow rocks," in the Mohegan e. line, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles n. n. e. from Mahmansuck [Billings's pond, in North Stonington] and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles s. 20° w. of a pond called Yoskowongamuck. Chandler's Survey, 1705. In the so. e. part of Griswold, near the line of Voluntown. The name probably belonged to one of the brooks that feed Pachaug river. The first syllable, *sneck*, stands for *assinek* (*hassunneck*, Eliot), of which Chandler's 'lodge of rocks' is a literal translation (though Eliot uses the word for any 'cave' or 'den'). The Mohegan bound-marks, says Chandler (Moh. Case, 50), "are all very remarkable," and if this "stone house" has not been destroyed, it may easily be found. The "Devil's Den" and its "chimney," in Sterling, would well enough answer the description, but they were too far to the no. and east.

Snip'sic. See *Moshenupsuck*.

Som'asick. See *Meshomasick*.

Sonk'ipog. See *Sunkipaug*.

Squam'icuck, Squom'acut. See *Misquamicuk*.

?Squotuc: a tract of land comprised in J. Pynchon's deed to Suffield. Sykes's Hist. Address, 32. The same as *Scantic?* (Comp. *Scatacook*.)

Suck'iaug, Sic'atock, etc.: the Hartford meadows; *suckiauke* 'black (or, dark-colored) earth.' The Dutch records name "*Sickajook*, a flat extending about one league down along the river" (N. Y. Col. Mss., ii. 139); "*Suckiage*, alias Hartford," Ind. Agreement of 1670: *Sicaogg*, 1642, 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., iii. 161.

Sunkipaug, Sonkipog: a spring or brook of 'cool water,' *sonkipog* (Eliot): a name specially appropriated to the source of Bride brook, in East Lyme, and to the brook itself, *sonkipaug-suck* 'cool-spring outlet.' See Hist. N. London, 49. See *Massapequottuck-sonkipog*, and *Egunk-sonkapoug*.

Susquetomscut, Sukskotomscot (Moh.): a rocky stream, flowing from Lebanon, through Franklin, s. e., to the Yantic river, near the s. e. corner of Bozrah: al. "*Susquoetomscutt*, or Saw-mill brook." The last two syllables of the name (= *ompsk-ut* 'at the rock') shows that it originally belonged, not to the brook, but to some *locality* on or near it. The meaning of the first two syllables (the adjectival prefix) is obscure.

?Suegotchy: on the w. side of Niantic bay. Hist. New London, 124. In Waterford, or East Lyme.

?Swichichog: "a rocky point in Mohegan, w. side of the river" Thames; given to John Allyn, 1672. Miss F. M. Caulkins, ms.

?Syenpauge brook: in the w. bounds of Bethel.

Taghkan'nuc, Taughkaughnick, mod. *Taconic* mountains: west of the Housatonic river, on the w. border of Salisbury, and of Berkshire county, Mass. Mount Everett, near the s. w. corner of Massachusetts is the highest of the range. *Taghkanick* creek, in Columbia co., N. Y., gives its name to a township (formerly Granger) through which it passes. The name has been said to mean "water enough,"

and to have been taken from a spring on the w. side of Mount Tom, in Copake, N. Y., which was a favorite resort of Indians (French's N. Y. Gazetteer, 249). This interpretation is certainly wrong; but, of a dozen more probable ones that might be suggested, I cannot affirm that any is certainly right. The least objectionable is 'forest' or 'wilderness'; the Delaware *tachanigeu*, which Zeisberger translates by "woody, full of woods," from *tokone* "the woods"—but literally, 'wild lands,' 'forest.' A sketch of Shekomeko, drawn by a Moravian missionary in 1745, shows in the distance, eastward, a mountain summit, marked "*K'takanatschan*, the 'Big Mountain'" (Morav. Memorials in N. Y. and Conn., p. 62); a name which resolves itself into *ket-takone-wadchu* 'great woody-mountain,' i. e. great *Taconic* mountain.

Tagwonk': a ridge of arable land in the n. part of Stonington, extending to, and beyond the North Stonington line: *Tagwouncke*, T. Minor, 1662; *Taguncke*, Ston. T. Rec.; *Taugwonk*, on mod. maps. In sound this name is identical with Mass. *togwonk* and *toggühwonk* (Narr. *tackunk*), a stone mortar for pounding Indian corn. One of these mortars, large enough to hold a bushel of corn, is still to be seen on the summit of a high ridge in Fairfield, excavated in a granite rock. Such a mortar probably gave a name to the *Tagwonk* ridge; though I cannot learn that any has been known there, within the memory of those now living.

Tamesuck. See *Sepos-tamesuck*.

Tamonquas brook, or river: in Pomfret, now called Mashamoquet. The name seems to have been given only to the lower part of the brook, between its junction with Wappoquians brook, and the Quinebaug. "*Tamonquas*, alias Mashamoquet river," 1686. C. R. Lands, ii. 203. From Moh. *tommunque* (Mass. *tomunk*, Cotton) 'beaver.' The name perhaps belonged to an Indian, 'The Beaver,' who lived on or near this stream,—and if so, the final *s* is the mark of the English possessive, 'Tamonqua's.'

Tamtashua. See *Tashua*.

Tankeroosen. See *Tunkahoosen*.

Tapamshashack, Tappanshasick: river, betw. East

Haven and Branford, below the outlet of the Great Pond (Saltonstall Lake). Col. Rec., ii. 234.

Tashua : a high, smoothly-rounded hill, in the w. part of Trumbull, near the line of Easton : it gives a name to a parish, and a school-district (the n. w.) in Trumbull. Mod. map. "*Tamashua* hill," Barber's Hist. Coll. of Conn.

Tatamacuntaway (Moh.) : a river so-called was the w. bound of Jeremy Adams's farm granted by Uncas in 1662. C. R. Lands, iii. 85. *Tantumacuntaway*, Moh. Case, 176. In Colchester : Salmon river ?

?**Tattauquannock-paucook** (Moh.) : in Salisbury, at or near a pond lying south of west from the Great Falls of the Housatonic. C. R. Lands, iv. 440, 441. Long pond, in the s. w. part of Salisbury, which, on modern maps, is denominated "*Wannonkpakok*." The name originally belonged to some locality near the pond, and describes 'land at boggy-meadow pond,' *tattâganok-paug-auke*. *Tatâggan* (Chip. *totôgan*) means, literally, a place which 'shakes,' or 'trembles' (quaking-bog, or meadow).

?**Tatetuck** : a small brook in the n. e. part of Easton, running into Mill river, is so named on a recent map.

Tatomok brook : runs to the Sound between Greenwich and Stamford. Col. Records, ii. 202. (*Pattomogg*, Mead's wick.) See *Tomuck*.

Tatnick hill : in the s. w. part of Brooklyn : west and south of it, Tatnick brook runs s. e. to Blackwell's brook, in n. e. corner of Canterbury. Lester's Map, 1833. Probably, for *k't-adenek* 'at the great hill' (the equivalent of *Katahdin*, with locative affix) : or perhaps, *wut-aden-ek* 'at the hill.'

[2. Hill and brook in Worcester, Mass. The name has perhaps been transferred from the brook to the hill now called Tatnick, and may have originally belonged to Asnybunskit hill, in Paxton and Holden, near the source of the brook.]

Tatuppequanog (Narr.) : a Pequot town, 3 or 4 m. below Uncas's town at Mohegan, in 1637. R. Williams, in 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vi. 251. In the no. part of Waterford ? The name denotes a 'plain' or 'place where the ground is level.'

Tauchaug: meadow in Windsor, on Farmington river, north of Mill brook, 1665. Stiles's Windsor, 106.

Tawarag, -wog (Peq.): a name which occasionally occurs, as an alias of *Nameaug*, in deeds given in 1653 and 1654, on the town records of New London: "Pequott, otherwise called Nameeg or *Tawaw-wag*"; "Pequot, alias Nameeag and *Tawaw-og*." Hist. of N. London, 118. The Nameaug Indians, who had occupied a part of the town-plot, were removed, about 1649, to new planting-grounds, east of the Thames, at Naiwayonk (Noank) and elsewhere. After this removal, "the old men who were at Nameoke before Mr. Winthrop's coming" (Rec. Comm'r's U. Cols.) would speak of the place they had given up to the English, as 'the old land' or 'abandoned land,' (Narr.) *eatarw-auke*, (Mass.) *toueu-auke*, or *towerwanke*.

Teäp'auocke (Moh.): the Pequot name for the pond in Westerly, R. I., otherwise called *Muxquata*, and, by the Narragansets, *Minnebaug*. Ind. Test., in Mass. Arch., xxx. 113; Potter's Narrag., 267. Probably, Babcock's pond.

Tippecauset, and **Tippecan** pond: near the s. w. corner of West Greenwich, R. I., and the e. line of Voluntown. Parson's Ind. Names, 29; Miss F. M. Caulkins, ms.

Tishcatuck, Tishcottie (Narr.): a small round swamp near the centre of the town of Westerly, R. I. Its w. end was one of the west boundaries of Hermon Garrett's (Catapazet's) land. A farm in Westerly still retains the name. Potter's Narrag., 65, 306. From *toyuskat* 'at the ford, or wading-place' ("bridge," R. Williams,) and *auke* 'land'? (Comp. "*toceket'uck*, let us wade," R. W., Key, 73.)

Tismatuck. See *Wequapang*.

Titicus brook: in Ridgefield, runs n. and w. across the State line to Croton river; giving name to a village (and post-office) in Ridgefield: "otherwise called, *Mutighticoss*" (French's N. Y. Gazetteer, 703).

Toantick, Towantuck: pond: near the s. w. corner of the old Waterbury bounds; now Long Meadow pond. in Middlebury, near the Oxford line.

Tomheganomset (Moh.): the so. bound of Sequasson's

territory on the w. side of Connecticut river. Col. Rec., i. 434. *Higganompos*, C. R. Lands, i. 83. Now contracted to *Higganum*, as the name of a brook, village (and post-office), in the no. part of Haddam. The original name, *tomheg'n-ompsk-ut* means 'at the axe (or "tomahawk") rock'; and *Higganompos* (for *tomheg'n-ompsk*) designates the rock itself; one from which the River Indians obtained stones suitable for making axes: perhaps, the isolated rock that marks an interruption of the trap dike in the valley of the east branch of Higganum brook, or some rock of the same formation on the e. side of the brook, on or near Cedar Hill. A peculiarity in the trap of this dike, at several localities, is "its division into thin plates, by longitudinal lines of cleavage, giving to the rock an appearance of stratification" (Percival's Geol. Report, 419, 420); so that pieces of suitable size and shape for making axes, adzes, etc., could be obtained here with less difficulty than elsewhere.

?*Tomuck*: now Richmond hills, Stamford. Huntington's Stamford, p. 24. Comp. *Tatomok*.

Toquamske, *Toquams*: in, and giving a name to, the first Stamford purchase: sold by "Ponus, sagamore of Toquams," to Capt. Turner, in 1640. N. H. Rec., i. 45; Huntington's Stamford, 97, 102, 103. An initial consonant is certainly lost, and its restoration must be left to conjecture: perhaps we should read, *p'tukqu-ompsk* 'the round rock.' Is any 'round rock'—remarkable enough to serve as a land-mark—now to be found in the north part of Stamford or New Canaan? There was one in South Kingstown, R. I., that gave the name of *Pettiquamscut* (*petukqu'ompsk-ut*) to the tract on which that town was settled.

Totoket, *Totocott*: Branford (1640). N. H. Col., i. 40, 42. *Totoket* (vulg. "Toket") mountain, in North Branford and North Guilford. The name probably belonged to the meadows near the harbor, when the first settlement was made; and may stand for *k't̥-tuk-et* 'on the great (i. e. the principal) tidal river,' or its estuary, at and west of Indian neck.

Towantuck. See *Toantick*.

Towequensuck (Moh.): in the Mohegan reservation;

north of Trading-cove brook, and not far w. of the head of the cove. C. A. Indians, i. 67. Kinney's brook, in Bozrah?

Tuckachawan: in the e. part of Windham (now Scotland); one of the bounds of a tract of land, "from where Merrick's brook runs into the Shetucket river." Wm. L. Weaver, from Windham Records.

?Tunkahoosen, Tankeroosen: a brook, which crosses Vernon so. westerly, to Hockanum river. If a name of Indian origin, it is effectually disguised.

Tunxis, Tuncksis: land on and near Farmington river, at its southern bend, in Farmington. The river was called *Tunxis-sepos*, i. e. 'little river of Tunxis': (*Unxus sepos*," in Col. Rec., i. 42.) The locality to which the name originally belonged, was the 'bow' or 'turning' of the river, where 'it bends' (*wut-tunkshau*) from a southeasterly to a northerly course.

Tuskheganuck (Moh.): near Palmer's cove and brook, in Groton, west of Noank. Jno. Stanton's Deposition. At the head of the cove, where the old road crosses, *taskeonganit* 'at the ford' or 'wading place.' Comp. Narr. *toyúsk* "a bridge" (R. W.).

Tuxishoag (Moh.): "a pond contiguous to East Guilford [now, Madison] meeting-house." Rev. T. Ruggles, in 1 Mass. Hist. Coll., iv. *Tuxishog*, Deed of 1639; "the river, brook, or creek, called *Tuchshishoag*," Uncas's deed to Guilford, 1641; "*Tuckshishoag* or *Tuxis* pond," 1641, Smith's Guilford, 10. The name belonged to lands on and near the "river, brook, or creek" (now, Neck river) and was transferred to its source; probably, *tucksis-auk*, 'little-river land.'

Uhquanchaug (Quineb.): in the w. line of the territory claimed by the Quinebaugs, n. w'ly from the great falls at Danielsonville; fixed upon by the committees of 1701, as the n. w. boundary of the tract sold to Gov. Winthrop by Hyems. C. R. Lands, ii. 305; C. A., Towns and Lands, ii. 188. The same as, or very near, *Weyoughchaug* (q. v.); not far from Paine hill, in the s. w. corner of Pomfret. The name denotes either 'the end of a hill' *uhque-adchu-uk*, or a 'hook-shaped hill' *uhquan-adchau-uk*.

Uhukioh, Uhukiock (Moh.): on Jordan Brook, in Waterford: al. *Uhwoigh, Whoohyeh*; "applied to the brook where it falls into the cove, and to the swampy thickets on its borders" (Hist. of N. London, 124). It originally belonged to the place where the brook 'winds about,' *wohwayeau, wohwayeu*, turning first to the w., and then southerly again, to the cove. Now called, *Pohio* (for *Poquiogh*? see *Paquiang*, 3.)

Umpachene river: in New Marlborough, Mass.; a small stream running s. w. into Konkapot river, is named from an Indian who lived near it. Hist. of Berkshire County, 290.

Umpewaug pond: in the n. w. part of Reading, near the projecting angle of Ridgefield e. line: *Umpawag*, 1687, Col. Rec., iii. 231. *Umpawaug* hill, near the pond, in Reading. C. R. Lands, iv. 11. "*Umpog* creek," betw. Danbury and Bethel, runs to Still river in Danbury (on a recent map). "A place commonly called *Umpewage* . . bounded s. w. by a brook coming out of a pond called *Umpemarwg*." C. Rec. Lands, ii. 182. The last-noted form perhaps best represents the original; for an Indian whose name is written *Umpamock* joined with "Shawron of Paquanoke," "Cashashamock, sachem of Potatuck," and others, in the sale of land north of Stratford bounds, in 1673 (C. R. Lands, i. 420).

Uncowa, Uncoa: Fairfield: al. *Uncarwa*, Roger Ludlow, 1640; *Uncowah*, Wm. Frost's will, 1644. So called, because the place was *ongkoué* 'beyond' Pequonnuc river. See "the beginnings of a plantation *beyond*" etc., in Col. Rec., i. 35.

Uncushnet, Unquoshnet (Moh.): river in Hebron. See Joshua's will, in C. Arch., Indians, i. 30. *Ungoshet*, C. R. Lands, ii. 130. Blackledge's brook? See the next name.

Unggunshackcook, -shacook, -suckcook (Moh.): a place "at the crotch of a river called by the English Fawn River, where the road crosses the same from Colchester to Hartford." Chandler's Survey, 1705. The crotch of Fawn river and Blackledge's river is in the s. e. part of Marlborough, a little w. of Hebron line. *Wonggunshoake*, 1666, Col. Rec., ii. 42; *Wongushock*, id. iii. 69. The name denotes 'land at the bend, or crotch, of the brook,' where Blackledge's river bends eastward to its union with Fawn river.

Unkapaukook. See *Wonunkapaucook*.

Upaquoag woods: in East Hartford. See *Abaquage*, 2.

Wabaquas'set, Wabaquas'suck: names indiscriminately applied to "a tract west of the Quinebaug river, no. of a line running no. w'ly from the junction of the Quinebaug and Assawog rivers." Miss Larned's Hist. of Windham Co., i. 1. *Wabquisset*, a village of praying Indians "six miles w. of Mohegan [Quinebaug] river." Gookin. *Wapaquasset* hill, on the (present) so. line of Woodstock. "The bounds of the Wabaquassutt and Nipmuck country," as fixed by Oweneco's deed of 1684, are recorded in C. R. Lands, ii. 118, 119, and Col. Rec., iii. 150. The s. w. corner was at *Moshenupsuck* (the outlet of Snipsic pond, near the n. e. corner of Vernon); the n. w. at "Natick hill" (in Worcester county, or Hampden county, Mass. ?); the n. e. at *Pemenoss*, and the s. e. at Quinebaug Falls. After the Pequot war of 1637, the Wabaquasset Indians w. of Quinebaug river became subject to Uncas. John Pynchon, 1675, wrote the name of their country, *Wabaquassick*, which might be interpreted 'white stone'; but Eliot (in Mass. Arch., Indians, i. 146) has *Wabuhquoshish*, which is certainly the equivalent of Narr. *abockquos'inash*, "the mats for covering the house" (R. Williams), literally 'coverings': and related to *abohquos* 'covert,' 'tent,' etc., and *abuhquos'ik* 'a covering.' The name originally belonged to some particular locality where the Indians obtained flags used for making mats. See *Abaquage*.

Wachaquage: one of the bounds of a tract, eight miles square, near the e. side of Conn. river, "about 12 or 13 miles up," granted by Sanhop, a Niantic Indian, to Major John Talcott and others, in 1674. C. R. Lands, ii. 17, 18; T. & L., i. 223. The tract extended "from or between *Wechaquage* to *Weegasoegnuck*," which is near Mount Archer in North Lyme. Comp. *Wottochoquisk*, *Wochokiesquas*.

Wachocastinook brook: in Salisbury; running so. westerly from Mountain pond, on Mount Riga, through the central village, and Lime Rock, and emptying, as Salmon river, into the Housatonic, near the s. e. corner of the township. Comp. *Wottochoquisk*, *Wochokiesquas*.

Wachu : named as one of several parcels of land on the e. side of Naugatuck river, in Indian deed of 1685. Orcutt's Derby, xcv. Probably for *Wadchu* 'a hill.'

Wadatutuk (Moh.): a "branch of Homonasak [Hammonasset] river, which is supposed to be 12 m. from the mouth," named as the n. w. bound of lands sold by Uncas to Saybrook, in 1666. In the n. w. part of Killingworth.

Wad'awan'nuc, Wadawan'ak : the point of land now comprised in the borough of Stonington: "a neck of land called *Wattawanett*" (1693), C. Arch., Priv. Controv., iv. *Woddowonnuc, Wauddowonnuc*, Pres. Stiles, 1762; he was informed, at Stonington, that "*woddo* signifies a loon," but does not appear to have learned what connection, if any, there was between *woddo* and *Woddowonnuc*; and on a rough map drawn in his Itinerary, he puts down "*Woddowonnuc Island*" as of "40 acres, being the so. end of *Waumphassuc*." The true meaning of the name is not yet ascertained.

Waktiompak. See *Watomsquit*.

Walopeconek. See *Paucamack*.

Wallums pond. See *Allum*.

Wamphas'suc, Wamphas'set : a neck on the w. side of Stonington harbor; *Wamphassock, Wompashuck*, N. London Recs.; *Waumphassuc*, Pres. Stiles, 1762. The name has been transferred to the point from the 'marshes' or 'wet meadows,' no. and w. of it. (Mass. *wompasq, wompaskit*; Chip. *wābashkiki* "swamp, marsh, bog.")

Wanashuck brook. See *Wemesuck*.

Wangombog. See *Wongumbaog*.

Wanonpakook. See *Wonunkapaugook*.

Wannupe island: in the Housatonic river, at New Milford: "from the rising of the hill against *Wannupe* Island, to the end of the Long Meadow," etc. N. Milford Rec. (1728), i. 398. For *anupa-un* 'overflowed' or 'subject to overflow'?

Wanungatuck (Moh. or Quineb.): al. "*We-nun-gue-tuck*, or a brook and a hill on the west side of Quinebaug river" (Ind. Testim. in C. R. Lands, iii. 308; C. A., T. & Lands, ii. 188); al. *Waunungtatuck, Wongattuck*. In the n. e. part of Canterbury, 'at the bend, or winding, of the river,' as the name denotes. The hill is now called *Nunkertunk*.

Wappoquian's brook: in Pomfret; "runs by the burying-ground in the First Parish, and empties into Mashamoquet brook." Hunt's Hist. Discourse. **Webaquian**, a Wabequasset or Nipmuck Indian, was a subject of Uncas after Philip's war, and witnessed Oweneco's deed to Major J. Fitch, in 1684.

Warronoco. See *Woronock*.

? **Washing** and **Washinee**: names given on modern maps to the "Twin Lakes," in Salisbury, *Washing* having been assigned to the larger (formerly called North-east Pond). Neither is an aboriginal name; and one has, apparently, been made out of the other. The Indian names for these ponds seem to have been *Panaheconnok* and *Hokonkamok* (or *Hokonhamok*), which see.

Washwantohminunk: a hill in Woodstock, w. of Muddy brook; al. *Washwantownowmow*. Town Recs., 1686, 1695; Miss Larned's Hist. of Windh. Co., i. 37.

Wasquonasak (Moh.): a place named in Uncas's deed to Saybrook, 1666, betw. *Webomskat* (now *Obscob*) in Old Saybrook, and Pachaug river, in Westbrook: not far from the present line betw. the two towns, at the Sound.

Wassioq (Moh.): al. *Washiack*, Col. Rec., ii. 42; a w. bound of the Mohegan country, claimed by Uncas; "the so. end of a very high hill," ab. $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, s. 10° w. from Moshenupsuck (Chandler's Survey, 1705); very near the line betw. Glastonbury and Hebron, a little no. of the point at which Blackledge's river crosses that line. The name may stand for *wadchu-auke* 'the hill place' (*wadchue ohke*, Eliot, as in Luke i. 39), or from *awwasse-auke* (Chip. *awássáki*) 'the place beyond' or 'on the further side,' i. e. on the border of both Arramamet's and Uncas's sachemdoms.

Was'suc. See *Assawassuc*.

Watchoog brook: runs southerly from Longmeadow, Mass., into Scantic river, in Somers. *Wadchu-auke* 'hill country'?

Watchogash (Moh.): near the s. w. corner of (old) Coventry: now in Andover? See *Wottochoquisk*.

Watttompisk (Moh.): "*Wat-ti-ompsk*, being a great rock in Connecticut river, called by the English, Stone's Rocks;"

the s. w. bound of the Mohegan territory; according to Chandler's survey, 1705 (Moh. Case, 50), "Eight-mile island [not Nott's island, but Brockway's island, opposite the mouth of Eight-mile river.] bears from hence s. 28° e., distant about a mile": al. *Watiompsque*, *Wattaompsq*, C. A., T. & L., ii. 249: and with the locative affix, *Wattiompsquit*, "a great rock by the Great River," in Oweneco's deed to Haddam, Moh. Case, 171: also called, *Pohtaiyomsek* (q. v.) From *adt-ompsk* 'at the rock'?

Waubeyauesue: the n. e. side of Winthrop's neck, New London. Pres. Stiles, 1761, ms. The name must have originally belonged to the head of the cove, or to the brook betw. it and Lewis's pond: for it is the diminutive of a word denoting 'a passage' or 'strait,' *weepwoiyen* (Eliot): *wēpwoiyēuēse* is the 'little passage' or 'crossing place.' Comp. *Wepowage*, *Wepatuck*, *Weybosset* (formerly, *Wapwayset*) at Providence, R. I., *Wepoiset* in Bristol, R. I., etc.

[**Wauregan**: a factory-village and post-office, on the e. side of the Quinebaug, in the n. w. part of Plainfield. The name, adopted by a manufacturing company, means, simply, 'a good thing,' or 'a pleasant thing.' It was doubtless suggested by a line in Dr. Elisha Tracy's epitaph on Sam Uncas, in the Mohegan burying-ground in Norwich:—

"For Courage Bold, For things *wauregan*
He was the Glory of Moheagon."

Waweekus (for *Wawequa's*), mod. *Wewac's* hill, in Norwich: (1) a range on the w. border of the town, partly in Bozrah; (2) a hill now in the city of Norwich. Hist. Norwich, 50. Named *Wawequa* or *Warweequaw*, from the brother of Uncas. "The hill called *Wawequos*," Norw. Rec. 1677.

Wawecoos brook: "in Shepaug neck," New Milford, 1723. N. Milf. Rec., i. 76; *Wawecoos*, id. 331; "*Wawwecons* brook . . on the e. side of the Great river," id. iv. 509.

Waworamawak, *Wauwaraneanauk*, *Warronwarack* (Moh.): a place "five or six miles up Mystic river, near the path to Moheage," proposed as a reservation for Robin Cassasinamon's band of Pequots. MSS. Rec. of U. Cols., in Hazard, ii. 387, 435, 448.

Wawuttaquatuck (Narr.): the n. w. corner of Catapazet's (Hermon Garret's) reserved land. Potter's Narrag., 65. On Ashawag river, betw. North Stonington and Hopkinton (R. I.).

Wean'tinock: the so. part of New Milford, on both sides of Housatonic river. C. R. Lands, ii. 297: al. *Wiantinogue*, N. Milf. Rec.; *Wiantenuck*, Col. Rec. iii. 20; *Wyantenug*, id. 47; *Oantenocke* river (1671), C. Rec., Lands, i. 421; *Ouwant'tonnoc*, Pres. Stiles, 1761. The name seems to have belonged to the basin at the foot of the Great Falls: the equivalent of Chip. *waianatanang*, 'where the water whirls' (Baraja). It may, however, designate the place where the river 'winds about the hill,' *wa'n-adn-auke*; or, 'land about the hill' (Abn. *wiwasenek*).

Weaquasstick (Quineb.): called the n. w. boundary of Quinebaug lands. C. Rec. Lands, iii. 308. See *Weyoughchange* and *Weaxcashuck*.

Weasaubaux (Moh.); "a little brook that runs into the e. side of Quinebaug river:" according to Pequot testimony, the so. bound of Hyems' sachemdom. C. R. Lands, iii. 308. The name must have been transferred to the brook from a pond: *wesaue-paug-es* 'little yellow pond' or 'little bitter pond' (for the prefix, *wesau*, admits of either interpretation). Cutler's brook, in the n. w. corner of Griswold?

Weataug, mod. **Weatogue**: meadows, on Farmington river, in Simsbury, so. of the mouth of Hop brook: a village, post-office, and school district retain the name.

2. Meadows near the Housatonic river, in Salisbury, above Falls Village: *Weatauk*, C. R. Lands, iii. 301, 303; "a high mountain called *Weatauke*," *ibid.*; *Wetawog*, id. 72; al. *Wehtak*, *Wiatiack* (Morav Missionaries). A deed from Mataukson (Metoxen) and other "Indians of *Weetauke*," 1719, bound this tract on the w. by *Weeataurwachon* (*Wetaurwauchu*) hill, and by a straight line from the northern end of the hill to *Hokonkamok* (now called "Washinee") pond. C. R. Lands, iv. 442. The name seems to denote a place where the Indians lived (*weetauog*) or had their wigwams (*wetu-auke*, 'wigwam-place'), and I can find no other probable interpretation of it; yet I am not sure that this is the true one.

Weaxcashuck (Moh.): the great swamp in Ellington; al. *Weaxcashuck* (1686), *Weexhashuck* (C. R. Lands, iv. 310, 332): "a place called by the English 'the Great Marsh' and by the Indians *Weaxcashuck*," 1730: but the name properly belongs to 'the end of the swamp,' or marsh, or to the place 'to which the swamp extends.' The prefix is the same as in *Weexcodawa* (see *Wequapaug*), the Mohegan equivalent of Mass. and Narrag. *wekshe* 'reaching as far as,' 'extending to.' Comp. *Wegoschook*, *Weaquassick*, *Weckquaesgeek*, etc.

Webomskat (Moh.): a place named in Uncas's deed to Saybrook, 1666, west of Pataquasak (Lynde's point): now *Oscob*, near the mouth of Oyster river. Either, 'at the white rock,' *wâb-ompsk-ut*, or 'at the narrow passage of the rocks,' *wepe-ompsk-ut* (as in Narr. *Wyapumscut*).

Webotuck. See *Weepatuck*.

Wecapaug. See *Wequapaug*.

Wecop'suck, Wic'ape'set: a very small rocky island, at the e. end of Fisher's island, so. of Stonington: al. *Weekapeesuck*, *Wicopesset*, etc. For *wehque-peasik* 'little thing at the end' of the great island.

Weckquaesguk, Wiequaeskeek: Greenburg, Westchester co., N. Y., "betw. Sint-sinck and Armonck rivulets." O'Callaghan's N. Netherland, i. 241, from N. Y. (Holl. Doc., v. 134). Otherwise written, *Wickquasgeek* (De Vries, 1638), *Wiquaeskec*, *Wechquaesqueck*, *Wiequashook*, etc. It is the equivalent of Moh. *Weegoschook*, *Weegasoeguck* (and of Chip. *waiëkwa-ashkiki*) 'the end of the marsh, swamp, or wet-meadow.'

Wecuppe'mee: a small river in Bethlem and Woodbury, having its source in Long-Meadow pond; one of three which unite to form Pomperaug river. "Tradition says that *Wickapema* is the name of an Indian chief who lived on the place" (Rev. Azel Backus's ms. Acco't of Bethlem). *Wecuppemee's* name appears as a witness to an Indian deed, to Woodbury, in 1673: see Cothren's Woodbury, i. 24, and, as *Weekpemes*, to a deed in 1761, recorded in C. R. Lands, i. 421. His name means 'Bass-wood' or 'the Linden' (*Tilia americana*; Chip. *wigobimij*, *wekopimish*; Abn. *wigabimisi*), a tree highly valued

by the Indians, for its inner bark (*wikopi*), from which they made ropes and mats. [It may be worth noting, that this tree owes its popular name, in English as well as in Algonkin, to the use made of its bark. The *wikopi* of the Indians was the *bast* of the Germans and English (corrupted to *bass*), the *bast* of the Anglo-Saxons.] Whether "Wecuppemee" called himself "The Linden," or was so denominated by the English, because he lived at a place where lindens grew, I cannot say.

2. *Wecobemeas*: land on Beacon Hill brook,—in Naugatuck? Orcutt's Derby, xxxiv, xcv.

? *Wecups*: a place within the boundaries of John Pynchon's deed to Suffield. Sykes's Hist. Disc., 32.

Wegasoequack. See *Wachagueage*.

Weinshauks (Peq.): the place where Sassacus, the Pequot sachem, lived, in 1636. R. Williams, in letter to J. Winthrop, 2 Mass. Hist. Coll., i. 161. In Groton? or, North Stonington? Comp. *Winsachewet*; *Wintechog*.

Wemesuck, *Wimmisink*, brook: near the n. w. corner of New Milford, runs n. west'y into Housatonic river at Gaylord's bridge, betw. New Milford and Sherman; al. *Whemesuck*, *Wemesseage*, *Wenashoge*. C. A., Towns & Lands, v. 230; viii. 70. C. R. Lands, ii. 299, 333; iv. 231.

Wenaniasoug (Moh.): one of the bounds of the Pigscomsuck (Canterbury) purchase, described as "a rocky hill," of which the so. end was 200 rods w. of Pigscomsuck (Quinebaug?) river, at a point opposite the mouth of Wesquacksaug river or brook, and about 632 rods no. of the mouth of Momagegwetuck (Rowland's) brook. C. A., Priv. Controv., ii. 298; C. R. Lands, iii. 166.

Wenashoge. See *Wemesuck*.

Wenunkapaucook. See *Wonunkapaugcook*.

Wepansock: the Round Hill, in Farmington meadows, about half a mile from the main street; so named in the agreement with the Farmington Indians in 1673. Porter's Hist. Address, 1840, p. 31.

Weepatuck mountain: "in the s. w. corner of Sharon." C. R. Lands, iv. 610; C. A., T. & L., viii. 174. "*Webotuck*, the Indian name of Ten-Mile river." Sedgwick's Sharon,

31. The name belongs to the narrow valley west of the mountain, or to the 'pass' so. of it, through which the river makes its way to the Housatonic: Mass. *weepwoint-ohke* 'place at the narrow pass' or 'strait.' "*Wimpeting*, at the w. base of a range of mountains, about seven miles s. of Sharon village" (Sedgwick's Sharon, 13), in the n. w. of Kent, is another form of the same name. C. A., T. & L., vii. 46. Comp. *Weepowang*.

Wepowage, Weepowaug: a place north of Brewster's farm at Poquetannock, in Preston; *Wypewoke*, in Uncas's deed to Connecticut, of 1640. Moh. Case, 152; Col. Rec., ii. 142; Hist. N. London, 125.

2. *Wepowage, Wepowang, Wopowang*: Milford, and the river that runs through Milford to the Sound: originally, that part of the river near which the first planters settled.

The name designates land 'at the narrows' of a river or cove, and usually, 'the crossing place,' *weepwoi-ank*. [The diminutive, 'at the little crossing-place,' is found in *Wepoisset*, the Narrows of Kekamuit river, in Bristol, R. I., and in *Weybosset* (formerly, *Wapwayset*), Providence.] Compare *Auguebatuck, Owibetuck*.

Wequadu'ach, Wachquatnuch (as written by the Moravian missionaries): the site of an Indian village near Indian Pond, in the n. w. corner of Sharon. This pond is partly in Dutchess co., N. Y., and lies between Indian (*Poconnock*) mountain in Sharon, and West Mountain, in Northeast, N. Y. The name (= *wequaé-adu-ank*) means 'place at the end of (or, extending to) the mountain.' The Indian village on the east side of the pond, or the land about it, was earlier called *Pachquadrach* (see Morav. Memorial in N. Y. and Conn., 75), signifying 'bare-mountain land.'

Wequagnock: Indian pond, Sharon; a corruption of *Wequadrach*, above.

Wequapaug, Wer'apaug (Narr.): a brook running into the west end of Paspataug or Nekequowese (now Quon-acontaug) salt pond, near the e. line of Westerly, R. I.; the east bound of the territory claimed by the Pequots. The Pequot-Mohegan name of this bound-mark was *W'excodowa*.

Ind. Testim., in Col. Rec., iii. 275; Ind. Map, in Mass. Arch., xxx. 113; Potter's Narrag., 56, 248, 263-5. Other forms of the name are, *Wekapag*, *Weakapauge*, *Wequapanock*, *Wicapog*, *Wickaboag*, etc. *Wequa-pang* means 'at the end of the pond.' The prefix (Mass. *weliquae*, *uhquae*, as in *weliqu-ohke* 'end of the earth') signifies, primarily, 'as far as,' 'to the extreme point, or limit, of:' it is common to all Algonkin dialects; as in Chip. *Waiëkwa-ketchigami*, the name of Fond du Lac (Wisc. and Minn.), 'at the end of the great-water' (Lake Superior). A form of the same prefix is found in the Mohegan name, *Weexcodawa*, for Mass. *weliqushi*, *weekshik*, 'it extends to,' 'goes as far as,' 'is the end.'

[2. *Wickapogue*, *Weekquapauk*: a place betw. two ponds, near the south shore, in Southampton, L. I. South. Recs.

3. *Wickaboag* pond, in West Brookfield, Mass.; near Chicopee river, to which it had, at one end, an outlet, by a stream twenty or thirty rods long. Whitney's Worc. Co., 79.]

Compare *Wequapangset*, *Wequatucket*, *Wequatuckset*, *Wequetagunock*, *Wequadruck*. In some place-names, *weliquae*, or a derivative (Mass. *whiquae*, *ukquae*, *whiqué*) denotes a 'point' or 'ending,' of either land or water (in a cove, harbor, or inlet): comp. Chip. *wikwéia* "it forms a bay"; *wikwé-* (as prefix) "in a corner of" (Baraga): as, probably, in *Waquoit*, at the head of the bay and cove in Falmouth, Mass.; and *Wagua* (now Wasque) point, Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard.

Wequapangset: a small pond near Tippican Pond, in the s. w. corner of West Greenwich, R. I.; corrupted to "Boxet"; *Wickerboxet*, Parsons, Ind. Names in R. I., 31. A diminutive of *Wequapang*; 'at the end of the little pond,' or, perhaps, 'little pond at the end.'

Wequatucket, mod. *Wiquetagnock*, *Wick'uttequock*: a cove and tidal river (properly, the head of the cove,) about half-way from Stonington borough to Pawcatuck river. The name describes the locality as at the 'head of a tidal river,' *weliqua-tukq-ut*, with the addition of *auke* (*ock*) 'land'; 'land at the end of tide-water.' Roger Williams wrote it without the final syllable, *Wequatuck'gut*. In Ston. Records, *Wequatucket*, 1669; *Ecotorwtuck* river, 1667; *Wequetowock*, 1703.

[2. *Wickataquay* pond, on Martha's Vineyard, communicates by a narrow opening with the harbor of Holmes's Hole (hodie "Vineyard Haven"). The name belonged to the so. end of the pond.]

Wequatuxet, -tuckset brook (Narr.): in Charlestown, R. I., "a little eastward of Ninigret's old stone fort"; the e. bound of Niantic land claimed by Hermon Garrett in 1676, Col. Rec., ii. 288, 314. Meadow brook, which runs into an arm of Charlestown (or Ninigret's) pond, e. of Fort Neck: *weque-tukq-es-et* 'at the head of the small cove' or tidal river: a diminutive of *Wequatuck-et*.

Weequeenuck (Moh.) a swamp, so. of Trading Cove brook, not far from its mouth, in Montville. C. Arch., Indians, i. 67.

Wequanock, Wequanuck (Moh.): near Shetucket river, in the n. e. part of (old) Norwich, now in Lisbon. The river, a plain, and an island in the river were called by this name, which seems to have originally belonged to the place where Little River enters the Shetucket, in Lisbon: "the brook which comes in at *Wequanock*," Miss Larned's Windh. Co., i. 105. (Miss Caulkins, Hist. Norwich, 621, regards this as "the Indian name for the low land on the Shetucket, above and below the junction of the Quinebaug;" but for Quinebaug, we may substitute Little river.) Popularly abbreviated to *Quonuck*. Probably, a corruption of *Wequadnauk* (= *Wequadnach*, q. v.) 'at the end of the hill' (south of the mouth of Little river).

Weraumaug, Warramaug: the name by which the "sachem of Weantinock," who lived near the Great Falls of the Housatonic, in New Milford, was known to the English: al. *W'rauhamaug*, *W'romaug*, and shortened to *Rawamaug*, *Rau'maug*. Deed of 1716, on N. Milford Rec., i. 73; C. R. Lands, iii. 362; iv. 34. In his deed to New Milford he reserved a tract of 2,000 acres, for hunting ground. This tract, afterwards called "Raumaug's Reserve," is now in the parish of New Preston, in Washington: and the name is still retained for "*W'raumaug* Lake" (until recently, *Raum'aug* pond,) on the n. w. border of New Preston, partly in Warren.

The Indian name for this pond was *Wonkemaug* (q. v.) *Weraumaug* means 'good fishing place.' The sachem may have taken his appellation from his place of residence, near the famous fishing-place below the falls of the Housatonic (see *Metichawon*). Such transference of place-names to persons was very common : e. g. *Powhatan*, so called because his chief residence was 'at the falls' on James river (Va.) ; so, *Nonnewaug*, *Winnepauk*, q. v. [There was a Pocomtuck sachem (at Deerfield, Mass.) who had the same name or appellation (*Werowomang*, *Werowomake*) as early as 1654 ; see Recs. Comm'rs. U. Cols., 1654.]

Wesconnaug. See *Wishquodiniack*.

Weshokastaneek. See *Wachocastinook*.

Wesquacksaug brook : runs into Quinebaug river from the east. opposite the so. end of Wenaniasoug hill. C. A., Priv. Controv., ii. 298. See *Wenaniasoug*.

Wesquant'ook : abbrev. *Squantuck*, *Sqwentk*, etc.: a tract of land on the Housatonic river, at or near the mouth of Four-mile brook in Seymour. The tract called "*Wesquantook* and Rockhouse hill," sold by the Indians in 1693, extended from Four-mile brook northward, to Five-mile brook (in Oxford). Orcutt's Derby, 94, 95 : Sharpe's Seymour, 7. Mod. *Squantuck*, as the name of a school-district (now annexed to the First,) in Seymour. The meaning is not ascertained.

Wetauranchu*, *Weataurachon : a hill, or mountainous ridge, parallel with the Housatonic, in Salisbury. C. A., T. & L., vii. 245 ; C. R. Lands, iv. 442 ; "*Watauranchu* mountain," on a modern map. [In Judge Church's Address (1842), pp. 12, 74, the name is printed *Wotauranchu* ; but I do not find this form in any early record.] In *Weatank* and *Wetaurwauchn* we have, apparently, the same adjectival ; prefixed, in the former name, to the representative of *auke* 'place, land,' and in the latter, to *wadchn*, *wauchn*, 'mountain.' *Weatan-wauchn* is 'Weataug mountain.' See *Weatank*.

Weexcodawa. See *Wequapaug*.

Weyoughchang*, *Weyeongcahang (Quineb.) : by the testimony of Quinebaug Indians, 1706, this was the n. w.

bound of Hyems's land; ab. 5 miles w. of Quinebaug river. C. A., T. & L., ii. 188; *Wc-yon-chaug-guck*, C. R. Lands, ii. 309. Near the so. line of Pomfret.

Wianumeisses, Wyanemesis: in or near the s. e. corner of the Quinebaug country claimed by Hyems. According to Indian testimony, 1701, the s. e. corner of the Quinebaug land was at *Wianemeises Putacawmaumshcuck*; though some Quinebaug Indians fixed the s. e. corner at *Atchauben-nuck*, placing *Wianemeises* 'at a distance, in the line [no. easterly] from the corner, on one side,' and *Putacawmaumshcuck* in the line on the other side. C. A., T. & L. ii., 188; C. R. Lands, ii. 308. It "bounded on the Narraganset country." Near the line betw. Voluntown and Exeter, R. I.

Wlashquagwunsuck (Moh.): one of the w. bounds of the Mohegan territory, "s. about 10° w. from Moshenups [the so. end of Snipsic pond]; where the Hartford road goes (through the notch in the mountain) to the Cedar swamp." Chandler's Survey, 1705, in Moh. Case, 49. At or near Bolton Notch.

Wickabaug; Wickaboret. See *Wequapaug*; *Wequapaugset*.

Wicketaquock. See *Wequatucket*.

Willimantic river: runs, southerly, through Tolland county, receiving Hop river at the s. e. corner of Coventry, and joins Natchaug river, near the present borough of Willimantic, to form the Shetucket; "*Waramanticut* river," Oweneco's deed, 1684, and Col. Rec., iii. 202; *Wallamanticuk*, *Wewemantick* river, C. A., T. & Lands, v. 119; *Weammantuck*, Chandler's Survey, 1705. The name did not originally belong to the river, but to some locality on or near its course. It is not easy to decide which of the forms under which the name appears best represents the Indian pronunciation. The first two syllables may stand for *winni* (varying, in local dialects, to *wirri*, *waure*, *willi*, *we'e*) 'good, fine, pleasant'—or *wowean* (*wewe*, *waënu*, etc.) 'round about,' 'winding'; and the last two syllables may represent *manatuck* 'a look-out, or place of observation' (usually, a hill top)—or, *mahantick*, *mana'tik*, 'a cedar swamp': and consequently,

the name, as it comes to us, may be interpreted 'a good look out' (designating some bold hill near the river) 'good cedar-swamp,'—or 'where it winds about a bold hill,' or 'cedar-swamp.'

Wimpeting. See *Wepatuck*.

Winnipauk: mills, village, and post-office, in the no. part of Norwalk; named after one of the Indian proprietors of lands in the township, who joined in the deed of 1651-52, to the Norwalk planters: "*Winnipauk*, sagamore of Norwalk," is named in a deed of 1690. Hall's Norwalk, 35, 37, 93. *Wevinapouck* was one of the signers of the deed of Weantinock (New Milford) in 1703. *Winni-paug* means 'fine pond,' and the name given to the sagamore may, as in many other instances, have been taken from the place where he lived.

Winsachewett: in Stonington (old) bounds. Walter Palmer had a town grant of land there, in 1660. *Winshachook* is named in a deed of Tho. Rose. Ston. Rec. The same as *Wintechog*? Compare *Winsohchook*, *Weinshauks*.

Winsohchook (Moh.): a bound-mark in the Mohegan so. line; "a great clift of rocks" on the w. side of Eight-mile river in Lyme, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, e. by no. northerly from Stone's Rock. Chandler, 1705, Moh. Case, 50. *Weegoschook*, 1666, Col. Rec., iii. 149; *Wegasoeguck*, T. & L., i. 223; v. 70. Now, Mount Archer in North Lyme. Comp. *Weinshauks*, *Winsachewett*, *Wintechog*.

Wintechog hill: in the s. w. part of North Stonington, e. of Lantern hill.

Wisquades: "near to Poquetannoc brook," where a farm of 200 acres was laid out to Benj. Brewster, in 1669, joining Norwich bounds. Col. Rec., ii. 90; iii. 220. See *Wochsquamugguck*. Near the so. line of Preston. From (Narr.) *wusssoquat*, (Moh.) *wishquuts* 'walnut trees'?

Wishquodiniack, Wishquatenniog, Westquodniack (Quineb.): the n. e. bound-mark of the Quinebaug country claimed by Hyems. Ind. Testim., in T. & Lands, ii. 188. It was very near to (and eastward from) *Machepaconaponsuck*, and *Shenunkchooge*. Called also, *Westquanoid* (Arnold's R. Island, ii. 5) and *Wesconnaug*,—as the name of a tract

comprising the so. part of Foster and Scituate, R. I., sold by Moosup, the Narrag. sachem, to Cranston and others, in 1662 (C. A., Col. Bds., i. 200). The name appears under so diverse forms, than any interpretation must be conjectural; but, as pronounced by Quinebaug Indians (Testimony, in T. & Lands, ii. 188), "*Wish-quat-en-ni-og*" and "*Wishquod-iniack*," it appears to mean 'walnut-tree land,' *wishquatinne-auke*, or 'walnut-tree hill land,' *wishquut-adene-auke*. (Comp. *Acquedenmuck*.)

Wochokiesquas. See *Wottochoquisk*.

Wochsquammugguck (Moh.): "a brook or place" between *Wisquades* and Norwich so. bounds, where a parcel of meadow was laid out to Mr. Benj. Brewster, in 1669. Col. Rec., iii. 220, note. Near Poquetanock brook, and the present line betw. Preston and Ledyard. Named, probably, from some kind of *fish* taken there: like *m'squamauguck* (*Misquamicuk*) 'place of taking salmon,' and other names of similar composition.

? **Wongateeg** (Moh.): a bound-mark of the Quinebaug country, w. of the river, in a line running n. westerly from Wanungatuck (the bend of the river, in n. e. part of Canterbury) to the head of Little river. Pequot Testim., in Col. Rec. Lands, ii. 308; T. & Lands, ii. 188. In Brooklyn, or Hampton.

Wongatuck. See *Wanungatuck*.

Wong'um, Wongunk: means 'a bend,' 'at the bend':—

1. In the n. w. part of Portland (and s. w. part of Glastonbury) where the name is still retained for the *Wongunk* meadows, and brook. *Wongum*, Col. Rec., i. 434; "*Wonggum* Indians," id., ii. 379; "*Wongunk* meadow," id., iv. 213. So called from the great bend of the Connecticut, between Middletown and Portland.

2. *Wangum* mountain in Canaan, projects southward, from Canaan mountain, making a 'bend' in the general range.

Wong'umbaug (Moh.): pond, in (South) Coventry: al. *Wangumbog*. The name, *wonku'paug* 'bent (or crooked) pond' was extended over a considerable tract of land in the

e. part of Coventry and so. part of Tolland. Waldo's Tolland Address, 17.

Wongunshooke. See *Unggwonshackcook*.

Wonk'emaug pond: betw. Washington (New Preston) and Warren, within the tract formerly called Weramaug's hunting grounds, or Raumaug; hence, *Raumaug* pond, and now, "*Weramaug* lake." C. R. Lands, i. 92; iv. 35. Its Indian name, otherwise written *Wonkkecomaug* "signifies a crooked pond," 1720 (C. R. Lds., iii. 364); more exactly, 'a crooked fishing-place' *wonki-amaug*.

Wonksunkamug, Wonasunkamug: pond in the n. w. part of New Hartford, on the Barkhamsted line (Blodgett's and Hudson & Goodwin's maps): now, Shepherd's pond.

? **Wonococomaug:** named in John Pyncheon's deed to Suffield, as within the territory conveyed. Sykes's Hist. Address, 32. Now *Congamuck* pond, betw. Suffield and Southwick, Mass.? The name probably denotes a fishing-fence, or weir: *wonkonw-komuk*, or *wonkunk-amaug*; or, is a corruption of *Wonkemaug* (q. v.)?

Wonunkapaucook, -paukook: land at and near the great pond (Furnace pond) near Lakeville, in Salisbury: the name appears on the Salisbury Proprietors Records, April, 1739, as *Wonnunkopaucook* (substituted, in several places, for "Great Pond," which was first written, and erased). It is elsewhere written, *Wononcapawcook*, *Unkapaukook* (C. R. Lands, iv. 187, 306); *Wenunkapaucook* (id., iii. 424); and *Wenunkapaugoog* (id., iv. 441); always with reference to a tract of land; but "*Wononkopoco* pond (1726) and "*Wowonkopauco* pond" (1733), in C. R. Lands, iv. 306, 350. From these and other corruptions of *one* name, *two* independent names have, within the last century, been fashioned: "*Wononscopom'uc* lake" for the Great (Furnace) pond, and "*Wononpakook* lake" for Long pond (or "the Middle pond," as it was occasionally denominated in Salisbury, early records: see *Tattauquannock-paugcook*). For *Wononscopomuc*, I am unable to find earlier authority than Judge Church's Hist. Address (1842). The name, as found in the ancient records, with whatever variation, means 'land at the bend, or turning,

of the pond'; *wonunki-paug-ohke* 'bend of the pond land.' Whether the locality designated was at the south-east extension of the pond, or on the north side, where it is indented by the land, I cannot determine. See *Kenunckpacooke*: and comp. *Wamungatuck*.

Wopowaug. See *Wepowage*.

Woronock, Oronoke: at the ferry over the Housatonic, at the narrows between Milford and Stratford. The Indians had a village on the Milford side, at this place. Lambert's N. H. Colony, 96, 100, 126-7. "*Oronoque* ferry;" "*Oronoque* village," in Stratford.

2. *Orenaug* rocks, in Woodbury (q. v.) If of Indian origin, the name was, probably, transferred from some other locality.

[3. *Waranoco, Warronocke*; Westfield, Mass.; *Waronocke*, 1638, Col. Rec., i. 14; *Warranoake*, *ibid.*, 410.]

? **Wotesamoonsuck** pond: near the line betw. North Stonington and Hopkinton, R. I.; sends a branch into Ashawog river. Lockwood's Map of R. I., 1819. *Watesamoonsuck*, "tract and hill, w. of Hopkinton," Parsons, Ind. Names, 29.

? **Wuttochoquisk** (Moh.): the n. e. bound of Joshua's deed of Hebron: near Hop river, in Andover? The same as *Wchokeiskquas*, the more southerly and easterly of two tracts, about a mile apart, each containing a large boggy meadow. C. R. Lands, ii. 130, 184; iv. 334, 351. See *Wachaqueage*.

Wunnashowatuckqut, Showatuckqut; the country of the *Wunnashowatuckoogs*, mentioned by Roger Williams, in 1637, as confederates of the Pequots. They were neighbors of the *Wusquorvhanawkits* [i. e. 'people of the pigeon country'], "who are the furthestmost Nipnet men" (4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vi. 188, 193, 197, 207,) and were subjects to Canonicus (Potter's Narrag., 145). In Worcester county, Mass., 'at the crotch of the river,' as the name denotes (see *Shetucket*); probably at the forks of Blackstone's river, or perhaps betw. Quinebaug and French rivers.

Wunnegunset hill: in Lebanon, about 2 miles no. of the centre (Town street). Lester's Map. Dr. Nott's ms. Account of Franklin names "*Onagunset*, a small hill; . . the Suscatomset passes its front." (If this is the same hill, he was wrong in giving its distance and direction as "two miles north" from Franklin church.) The name comes apparently from *wunnaug* 'dish' or 'bowl,' of which the diminutive is *wunnaugans* (Chip. *onágans*), with the locative .suffix; and if so, it designates either the hill itself, as 'bowl shaped,' or some 'hollow' on or near it.

Wattoonug river: Rocky river, in New Fairfield and New Milford, running n. easterly to the Housatonic. It receives Poätaskehung brook, in New Fairfield. C. R. Lands, iii. 333; C. A., T. & Lands, viii. 150, 155. *Wattoonug*, 1715.

Wyassup pond. See *Ahyosupsuck*.

Yagompsh, Yagunsk (Narr.): the e. bound of a farm in the Narraganset country, laid out in 1673, to the heirs of Gov. John Haynes; described as "a brook running southerly into a cove or pond," e. of Ninigret's fort, in Charlestown, R. I. Col. Rec., ii. 188; C. R. Lds., i. 409, 435; Potter's Narrag., 65. "Probably the Cross' Mill brook," Parsons, Ind. Names, 32. See *Wequatuxet*.

Yan'tuc, Yontahque (Moh.), mod. *Yantic*: a small river, running westerly and so. westerly, through the so. part of Lebanon, Bozrah, and Norwich, and uniting with Shetucket river, at Norwich city. The first settlers of Norwich gave the name of *Yantuck* to the whole district, along the course of this river, beyond their town-plot. In Uncas's deed to Connecticut, 1640, *Yontack* is named as one of the places, or tracts of lands, conveyed. The name may signify, either, *yauün* (Mass. *yôaen*)-*tuk*, 'on one side of the tidal-river,' or *yâen-tuk* 'extending to the tidal-river.' (The termination *tuk*, denoting a *tidal* stream or estuary, cannot have belonged to the Yantic above the falls.)

Yantuckkoyog (Moh.): bound-mark in the e. line of the Wabaquasset country, betw. "*Yeomskgie*" and "*Neshwige*," in Oweneco's deed of 1684, C. R. Lands, ii. 118; *Gantuck-koyog* (by the recorder's error) in Col. Rec., iii. 150;

Nantuckoyag, betw. *Yecompsky* and *Nashawog*, in C. R. Lands, ii. 206.

Yashkrongunnuck, *Yoskcozwongamuck*, (Moh.): a pond, in the east line of the Mohegan country, about 70 rods long, n. w. and s. e., and 30 rods wide, about 3 miles n. n. e. from Mahmansuck (Billings's pond, in North Stonington). Chandler's Survey, and map, in Moh. Case, 48. Now, Hedge pond, in the s. e. part of Voluntown.

? ***Yaubucks***: in North Stonington, near Cosaduck hill and brook. Is there a small pond thereabouts, which would authorize the analysis, *yôae-paugs* or *yawi-pogs* 'on one side of the small pond'?

Yawgog pond: in n. w. part of Hopkinton, R. I., near the Conn. line; Parsons's Ind. names, 32: *Yagoge*, Thos. Minor's ms. Diary.

[2. *Yawgoo*, *Yawcook*, pond, about 2½ miles n. w. from So. Kingstown (R. I.) station, on the line betw. Exeter and Richmond: *Yawgoo* woods are north of it. Parsons's Ind. Names in R. I., 32.]

? ***Yawgobby***: a place on the Great Neck, New London, bears this awful name, in a deed to Rev. Mr. Bleninan, 1654. N. L. Records. Perhaps a perversion of (*aucup*, R. W.) *yôae-koôpog* 'at the side of the cove, or harbor'; Narr. *aúcup* 'a little cove, or creek' (R. W.).

***Yecompsky*, -omskgie** (Moh.): in the east bounds of the Wabaquasset and Nipmuck purchase, northward from *Yantuckkoyog*, q. v.

Yeushquatuck: named by Quinebaug Indians as a bound-mark in the no. line of Quinebaug lands; betw. Mashapaug (Killingly pond) and *Weyoughchauguck*, the n. w. corner bound. C. Rec. Lands, ii. 309. In Pomfret.

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